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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Adriatic Situation Is Tense

France Gets Radical Cabinet

Lindsay Sails With Debt Facts

Hitler Begins Socialist Rule

Roosevelt Picks Own Helpers

Canada Liquor May Enter U. S.

EUROPE gazes anxiously toward the Adriatic. Will the tense situation which has developed between Italy and Yugoslavia lead to invasion of Dalmatia by Italian troops? Europe fears this may come. Relations between Italy and Yugoslavia have not been good since the World War. In the territorial allotment Italy felt that it should also get Dalmatia, Yugoslavia felt that Italy should not have been given even Fiume. The Little Entente, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria have become active again, opposing any changes in the status quo of central Europe and the Balkans—Through diplomacy they would defeat any use of invading armies by wrought-up Italy.

¶ France's new Cabinet takes office under Premier Edouard Daladier. Nine of the 15 ministers are holdovers from the previous Cabinet, Paul-Boncour continuing as Foreign Minister. Daladier was considering a Socialist Government, but news of the elevation of Adolf Hitler, National Socialist, in Germany changed his plans. France distrusts Hitler, the press saying the men who stand for brutality and force have come to power—The Socialist paper Populaires declares that of two evils, Hitler is worse than von Schleicher.

¶ Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, leaves Washington for London with a fresh picture of the war debts desires of the incoming Administration. Returning from Warm Springs and a conference with President-Elect Roosevelt, he has a final talk with Secretary of State Stimson. It is believed the program agreed upon is for debt discussions early in March between a British representative and President Roosevelt, and discussions between expert subordinates on trade compensations which Britain might give in exchange for debt revision—Sir Ronald goes with that adjunct to an early understanding, full information.

¶ Berlin Fascists give Adolf Hitler an ovation in honor of his becoming the Chancellor, but not the dictator, of Germany. He comes to power after 14 years of struggling, during which he always saw himself heading an authoritative Government with no parliamentary restraints. But now President von Hindenburg and Vice-Chancellor von Papen are there to watch his actions and curb any overuse of power, and he will have to win the Reichstag, in which he does not hold a majority, in order to continue. History is ahead for Germany. Hitler's star will soon set—Or else he will show himself bigger than many believe him and win out.

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt declares at his Warm Springs cottage that Cabinet-making is his own peculiar job, concerning which he asks the advice of no one. With four posts believed to have been filled, he proceeds in the privacy of his own counsel to arrive at more decisions. He is determined to work drastic curtailment in the federal establishment. This will not make him popular with hungry Democratic job-seekers—But how it will bind to him the hearts of a tax-paying people!

¶ Denmark becomes the first non-British country to peg its currency to sterling. The Folketing adopts a bill establishing the exchange value of the krone at 22.50 to the pound. The Socialist-Radical Government negotiates with the Liberals, who accept the measure on the promise that the Government will introduce a bill prohibiting strikes and lockouts for one year, thus stabilizing wages. As the exchange has been 18.15 to the pound, the new move means higher prices. Denmark is literally saving her famous bacon—Much of it still goes to Britain despite the Ottawa agreements.

¶ Japan holds Cabinet meetings to decide whether it shall pop out of the League at once. It considers two courses: whether to join Sir John Simon of Britain in trying to secure an innocuous action on the Lytton Report, with perhaps some slight concession to encourage passage, or maintain its stand of no concessions and resign when it sees condemnation coming. If every member nation took the attitude that it could avoid demands made in the name of justice by resigning, where would the League be?—In joining every member nation pledges itself, of course, to stand the gaff.

¶ Canada sees a bill introduced in the House of Commons lifting the ban on the exporting of liquor to the United States. The law being repealed was passed in 1930 on the grounds that to export liquor into a prohibition country was an unfriendly act. The repeal looks to the raising of revenue. Yet the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has not been changed in any way—Perhaps the Canadian statesmen are misled by all the whooping over beer bills and such.

Soviets to Decrease 1933 Industrial Pace

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 31

THE Central Executive Committee ended its regular session last night after ratifying Communist Party suggestions calling for a general slowing up of the industrial pace in 1933, and adopting quota figures for the year set by a recent party convention.

Giving expected approval to the Soviet Government's domestic and foreign policies, the session fixed the 1933 budget income at 35,000,000,000 rubles and expenditures at 33,000,000,000. (The ruble is nominally 50 cents.)

Eye of Europe and League On Adriatic Sea

Tenseness Between Italy and Yugoslavia Causes Grave Concern

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The eyes of the League of Nations and the eyes of diplomats all over Europe are gazing rather anxiously at the Adriatic, where tempers have shown signs of increasing strain this winter.

Relations between Italy and Yugoslavia never have been good since the World War. Italians think they have a sound claim to Dalmatia, whereas Yugoslavs are still sore that Fiume and the country round should have been allotted to Italy.

The Italian claim to Dalmatia is based on history and the presence of a few thousand Italians in the coastal districts.

The Yugoslav claim is similar, with a more numerous backing on the score of population in the districts coveted.

The result on both sides has been fear of penetration — peaceful or otherwise—and the two countries whose natural talents and occupations dovetail into one another with unusual completeness have not yet been able to establish the neighborly relations which would enhance the prosperity of each of them.

France Causes Tension

The recent tension developed shortly after France decided to admit Germany's claims to equality of armaments. This was interpreted in central Europe and the Balkans, partly as presaging a weakening of French support for the Little Entente, but still more as the prelude to an admission of armament equality for Germany's allies in the war—Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria.

Diplomatic activity in this part of the world immediately redoubled. Conversations began in Rome between the Hungarians, the Bulgarians and the Italians. These were followed by a secret meeting of military attachés in Sofia. Hopes of "treaty revision" revived in all three countries. So much underground excitement was stirred up that the Austrian Government even thought it advisable to announce its intention to remain neutral in event of hostilities.

This was in December. The Little Entente as opponents of revision took such a serious view of the situation that a special meeting of foreign ministers was called at Belgrade. Dr. Eduard Benes hurriedly left the vital armament and Far Eastern discussions then in progress at Geneva. Mr. Nicholas Titulesco chartered a special train from Bucharest.

As an outcome of only two days' discussions, the Little Entente emerged with a permanent organiza-

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Explorers Start Study of Atlantic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31—A scientific expedition to conquer the depths of the Atlantic Ocean left Miami last week aboard Mr. Eldridge R. Johnson's $2,000,000 yacht, Caroline, which has been equipped for marine explorations.

A corps of natural scientists, through the generosity of Mr. Johnson, founder and former president of the Victor Talking Machine Company, will explore for two months depths of five miles or more in the area extending 300 miles from Santo Domino to the Virgin Islands with a width of approximately 100 miles. Just north of Puerto Rico is the center of this deep sea area.

Dr. Paul Bartsch of the Smithsonian Institution is director of the expedition. He declares the Caroline to be equipped more efficiently for marine exploration than any other vessel. Between 200 and 300 men were employed over a period of several months, installing the equipment. Studies will be made in physics, chemistry and plant and animal life.

IRISH RAIL WORKERS STRIKE OVER WAGES

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 31 (AP)—A railway strike affecting 5000 men tied up traffic on most of the lines in northern Ireland today.

The walkout began at midnight as the result of a wage cut, and inasmuch as the men have been assured full strike pay by the unions it was feared that the tie-up might last some time. Railway clerks are not participating in the strike but their union has instructed them to perform only their own duties.

'Old-Timers' in Congress Win Cream of New House Offices

Distribution of Quarters in $6,000,000 Washington Building Now On—Occupancy Expected Soon After March 4

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The advantages of seniority are being discovered by members of the House of Representatives who have served as many as 10 terms, for to them are going the brightest, roomiest suites in the new $6,000,000 House Office Building now nearing completion.

The congressmen who have served 10 or more terms filed their bids for rooms on Jan. 23 and the process of selection will continue until all rooms have been assigned. Those in charge believe that practically all the present members who retain their seats after March 4 will be accommodated in the new building. Their old offices will be turned over to the newcomers.

Thus far everything has gone peacefully in connection with the room choosing, except when Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts and Representative Carl P. Mapes (R.) of Michigan, both of whom have served 10 terms, wanted the same rooms. A flip of a coin gave the rooms to Mr. Treadway.

The new office building, just south of the Capitol and west of the present offices, is the last word in architecture of its type, from its wall safes to its controlled ventilating features. It far surpasses the old building in convenience and attractiveness. While many congressmen are now getting along with one room for themselves and their staff, the new building provides suites consisting of a foyer, secretary's office and a congressman's private office with commodious closet space, built-in wash rooms and fireproof storage space across the hall. The ceilings have been lowered so that while it is the same height as the old five-storied office building, it contains seven floors.

The building cost $5,270,000 to construct on a site costing more than $1,077,000. The estimated cost of the building and site was originally $8,400,000, but this has been reduced by careful regulation of expenditures.

The new building has a canopied side entrance for automobiles so that visitors may alight without getting wet in bad weather. The basement floor has space for a huge gymnasium, but this will not be equipped at this time. A feature of each congressman's office will be a lounge for afternoon siestas when the business of the House permits.

The builders had hoped to have the new offices ready for occupancy Jan. 1, but now they believe they will not be completed until after March 4. The new office building, the old one and the Capitol are all interconnected by subterranean passages, for the use of the public.

DENMARK PEGS CROWN TO POUND IN GOLD'S PLACE

Step Taken as Compromise on Government's Plan to Prohibit Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31—Denmark becomes the first non-British country definitely to peg currency to sterling instead of gold under terms of a bill adopted in the Folketing today whereby the exchange value of the Danish crown is fixed at 22.50 to the pound.

The measure is the result of negotiations between the Socialist Radical Government and Liberals on the subject of the Government's proposal to introduce a bill prohibiting strikes and lockouts for the period of a year from Feb. 1. This practically means stabilizing wage rates, and the Opposition declined to accept the bill as an isolated measure. But it was agreed to consider it as part of a comprehensive plan to cope with growing difficulties of the Danish economic situation.

The resulting agreement includes, in addition to the currency decision, the fixing of the bank rate at 3½ per cent, extension of short-term credits on favorable terms to the building industry, reducing 75,000,000 crowns in taxes on agricultural property, purchase by the Government of a considerable number of cattle weekly for the benefit of the unemployed, and the immediate raising of loans for public works.

Since Denmark followed Britain off the gold standard in September, 1931, exchange has remained about 18.15 to the pound, so the decision to fix the crown rate at 22.50 to the pound means a depreciation of about 22 per cent.

The change will bring correspondingly higher prices in Danish currency for Danish exports, most of which go to Britain in the shape of butter, eggs and bacon. Conversely, however, it will decrease Denmark's purchasing power in the British market.

Viewing the economic situation Saturday when introducing the bill to prohibit strikes and lockouts, the Premier, Mr. Th. Stauning, said Denmark has nearly 200,000 unemployed and agriculture lacks the purchasing power to make work for them. Shipping and the import trades, he declared, are both threatened with complete stoppage owing to shrinking business.

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THINGS PRESENT

Have dormer windows a fascination for you? This architectural detail of a house must be correct in design as you will note in the illustrated article entitled "A Lesson in Dormer Windows," on the Home Building Page.

"Turning Out the Bottom Drawer" is an experience we have all tried and perhaps with the same results as revealed on the Editorial Page.

A new Guess-O-Jig Puzzle appears on the Daily Features Page.

Economic conditions as they touch on the problems of public education is the subject of an article by Joseph Rosier, president of the N. E. A., on the Educational Page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Wednesday brings "Watching the World Go By" by Willis J. Abbot, the Aviation Column and Scroggins, Boston Common's famous squirrel.

CHILE LAUNCHES DEFINITE ATTACK ON COMMUNISM

Alessandri Government Expels 78 Teachers for Seditious Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Nation-wide relief was expressed when the Alessandri Government indicated its determination to tackle the problem of the Communist menace in the state schools. It is no exaggeration to say that the expression was reechoed throughout South America, because it is generally recognized that the peril involved the whole continent.

The Government's first action was to expel 78 primary school teachers from state service on the ground of seditious activity. These dismissals bring the number of dismissed Communist school teachers to 200 and the total during the past five years to nearly a thousand.

Dismissal of the 78 teachers was the sequel to two conferences, one of the Asociación General de Profesores at Antofagasta and the other of the Federación de Maestros de Chile. The former represents 4000 state school teachers and the latter 1000, thus accounting for one-half of the 10,000 state teachers and professors.

"Class War in Existence"

Resolutions passed by these conferences, first of all, recognized that a "class war is in existence," and that the "teachers must form a united front in order to be in the vanguard of the fight." Other resolutions, briefly summarized, were to the effect (1) that a Socialist state was a definite necessity, and it was the teacher's duty to link up with political and economic organizations to secure the inauguration of a new régime, (2) that they should have syndicalist connections with traders' and workers' organizations to this end, (3) that the classroom should be used for the propagation of Socialist and class war theories, (4) that the children should be taught the dangers of foreign imperialism, and (5) that there should be no hesitation in taking violent means to achieve the Socialist revolution.

President Alessandri, it is reported, had to overcome difficulties raised by his radical supporters in Congress and Cabinet before he was able to take action. In the decree expelling the 78 teachers, which was signed in company with Señor Domingo Durán, Education Minister, he stated:

Communist Movement

"It is generally recognized that the national teachers' federation has developed into a Communist movement and is conspiring with political elements to overthrow the existing régime. While the Government must necessarily permit freedom of thought in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, it cannot countenance movements which make no secret of their aim to undermine public order and pervert the minds of the children intrusted to their care and instruction with doctrines which have been outlawed by the Constitution.

"Despite the fact that the Government has repeatedly declared that it considers the function of public education incompatible with that of the militant espousal of Communism state teachers and professors have assembled in conventions at Antofagasta and Concepción to propagate ideas and advocate practices which have been repudiated by the overwhelming mass of public opinion."

"These teachers and professors have lost all moral prestige and also the confidence of fathers of children who are sent to school for public education. It is obvious that the Government and parents alike must have guarantees that those responsible for the education of the children, who are the hope for the future of our nation, should be proper and fit persons fit for the task."

FRANCE RETAINS RADICAL TIMBER IN NEW CABINET

Daladier Forced to Say 'No' to Socialists on Military Cuts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 31—Following a last-minute failure of negotiations which came close to giving France its first Socialist ministers, a new Radical government similar to its immediate predecessors was formed today by M. Edouard Daladier, Minister of War in the recent Cabinet of M. Joseph Paul-Boncour.

With M. Daladier as Prime Minister and Minister of War, M. Paul-Boncour remaining at the Quai d'Orsay, M. Camille Chautemps still Minister of the Interior and with nine of the 15 remaining ministries filled by members of the previous Government, it is evident that no marked changes in French policy, either domestic or foreign, are to be expected. The only significant innovations are M. Lucien Lamoureux, reporter of the Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee, as Minister of the Budget, and M. George Bonnet, formerly Minister of Public Works, who succeeds M. Henri Chéron as Minister of Finance.

The sudden accession of M. Adolf Hitler to the German Chancellorship appears to have played no unimportant rôle in the political drama that brought the Socialists close to power in France yesterday. M. Daladier, who though a member of M. Edouard Herriot's Cabinet is considerably more inclined toward Socialism, yesterday morning offered the Socialists five portfolios in the Cabinet. The Socialist deputies accepted "in principle." However, they are understood to have posed as a main condition of their acceptance to participate in the Government drastic reduction in French military expenditures.

Hitler Victory Had Effect

Then the news of Herr Hitler's triumph reached Paris and M. Daladier, in a press statement, declared "difficulties, domestic and foreign, accumulate. At Berlin, Hitler is called to the Chancellery. That is not a negligible fact." When he met the Socialist delegates for a final parley late yesterday, M. Daladier said no to their demands, and the Socialists thereupon decided that participation was impossible.

The French press today goes much further than M. Daladier and terms the event in Berlin not only not negligible but most serious, even though it was not unexpected. Paris papers are almost unanimous in

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Rumors of Peace In China Backed By 'Red' Campaign

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 31—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province, yesterday, prepared to direct a two-month campaign against China's strongest Communist government. General Chiang declared that his available forces were sufficient to overthrow this seat of the Communist power, which has survived for four years.

The decision to begin an anti-Communist campaign at present is interpreted as evidence that Nanking believes that the North China crisis has been postponed and that prospects of a peaceable settlement are therefore brighter.

The Japanese are continuing their preparations for a Jehol campaign, but a large-scale offensive is not expected before March, and hope is increasing that negotiations may be started during the interval which will make fighting unnecessary.

While Japanese and Chinese both insist that negotiations have not been proposed at present, it is believed that tentative suggestions have unofficially been advanced for a reorganization of the North China Government under leadership more acceptable to the Japanese, and this may serve as a basis of settlement.

Hitler's Way to Power

GERMAN Fascism, under Adolf Hitler, the so-called "Bavarian Mussolini," comes to power after a singularly brief history.

Hitler, son of a minor customs official of Austria, left his native land in 1912 in search of the brilliant life of Munich, over the border. When the war came, he enlisted in a Bavarian regiment, thereby losing his Austrian citizenship, and became a corporal.

After the war he went to Munich, and turned his silver-tongued eloquence to preaching a Fascist program drafted in 1920 by Gottfried Feder, showing some influence of Mussolini's rising party in Italy. He urged union of all German races, abrogation of the peace treaties, ousting of aliens, nationalization of trusts, distribution of the profits of large industries and other socialistic measures.

A year after Mussolini's march on Rome, Hitler launched what was intended to be a similar coup. In a beer hall in Munich, November, 1923, he announced the overthrow of the Provincial Government. This so-called Ludendorff-von Kahr "putsch" was summarily snuffed out, and Hitler spent five months in a fortress. But his eloquence had made its mark.

On his release, he organized "cells" and "shock troops" on the communistic model, in Thuringia. Trade depression helped the movement, and in four years, 1928, his small party won 12 seats in the Reichstag elections.

The Young plan failed to halt the slump or Hitler's rise. In 3300 meetings for the next campaign, his brown-shirted "shock troops," as applause leaders, infused new enthusiasm, particularly among the younger voters. Hitler's 6,401,210 votes won him 107 seats. He refused a place in Bruening's Cabinet, for his ambitions soared higher. His followers were already dominating most of the state governments.

Becoming a German citizen, he opposed von Hindenburg's reelection for the Presidency in 1932. He failed to dislodge the veteran statesman, but increased his polling strength by 7,333,000.

A new Reichstag election in July brought him 230 seats, with 13,700,000 votes, only 73 short of control in the Reichstag, and in a 15-minute interview with von Hindenburg he made the Mussolinian demand for Chancellorship and leading Cabinet places, which the veteran, however, refused.

Although the Fascists lost 2,000,000 votes in last November's election, they hold the strongest Reichstag party, which brings the former Bavarian corporal to the Chancellorship of the Reich.

PARADERS HAIL HITLER AS HEAD OF THIRD REICH

New Chancellor Searches for Support of Parties in Parliament

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 31 — Searchlights flickering against the uniforms of the Fascist Brown Shirt marchers last night illuminated the "forbidden mile" of Wilhelmstrasse. Today the new Cabinet which thus was hailed as the beginning of "the Third Reich" commenced the serious task of governing a nation distraught by months of deep political strife.

Last night Herr Adolf Hitler stretched his arm in the National Socialist salute from the windows of the new Chancellery as his party's swastika flags passed below and shouts of "Heil" arose to greet him. Today as the eighteenth Chancellor of Republican Germany he began negotiations which are to decide whether his Government will command a parliamentary majority.

Last night President von Hindenburg stood silent and impressive in the window of the old Chancellery which treasures memories of Bismarck and the early days of the German Empire and watched the demonstrating crowd raise their hats in salute. But today the venerable President is being reminded that his is the grave task of preventing the new Fascist-Junker Cabinet from following the road to dictatorship.

The demonstration was planned with the same speed which characterized the plan of the Hitler-von Papen-Hugenberg Cabinet in 48 hours. Police, which have passed under control of National Socialist members, lifted the ban which prevents any demonstrations within a mile of the Government buildings. Hitler troopers marched through Brandenburg Gate at the head of Unter den Linden—symbolic peaceful entry into Berlin they have often threatened to storm if necessary to place their political plan in operation in the Reich.

Following them came members of the Steel Helmets, veterans organization which is regarded as the private army of the Nationalists, Herr Hitler's partners in the new Cabinet.

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Married Women With 'Famed Names' Seek to Preserve Identity on Ballot

That "Old Faithful" of twentieth-century controversies, the right or seemliness of a woman's keeping her own name for a tag to her professional career if, when and as she is married, dashed a column of spray high in a legislative committee meeting yesterday and no one has had so much fun since technocracy fell into the fat reserved for scrambled ergs.

It seems that Mary Livermore Barrows of Melrose stated mildly that it would be a good thing to extend the practice common among actresses, author(esses), artists and "others" of retaining their "names of fame" after marriage, to women running for political office; partly because it is a sensible and self-respecting thing to do; partly because it avoids the pitfall of confusion which may, and indeed, has, cost a woman her election.

Marion Cowan Burrows Garland of Lynn, for instance, was Marion Cowan Burrows when she filed her nomination papers for the House of Representatives. Between that time and election day she married and her constituents evidently became lost in the maze of names. She lost the election by 200 votes, and anyone can see that such things ought not to continue.

Mrs. Garland, called on to testify, said she thought retention of "fame names" would obviate the risk of people voting hurriedly and not recognizing new names readily enough, or at all. After the hearing the committee took the bill under consideration.

There have been periodic flurries of this nature ever since Lucy Stone put ideas into women's heads about being completely independent. There is a good deal to be said on both sides. There is the man, for instance, who is called "Mr." whatever his wife's professional name is, and who snorts at such a gross invasion of his ego. And there are the unbelievable fracases in passport offices where, to hear them tell it, the clerks never heard of Amelia Earhart or Mary Pickford.

QUEBEC PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The fight for public ownership of electricity for commercial and domestic purposes in the city of Quebec has again started. Mr. Oscar Drouin, member of the Legislature for Quebec East, introduced a bill to amend the city charter of Quebec, which contains a clause for municipalization of electricity. He stated that the city intends to press the adoption of this section because it would place Quebec in a better position to handle electricity used there.

BRITISH ACCORD HALTS AMERICAN FACTORY EXODUS

Order Requiring 50 P. C. of Empire Material Affects Many Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—A large degree of uncertainty has suddenly been thrust into the increasing practice of exporting factories instead of merchandise into Canada, to escape duties on sales to the British Empire.

Practically all of the 1000 American plants will be affected in one way or another by the British Board of Trade order calling for 50 per cent content of Empire material and labor instead of the present 25 per cent to qualify for British preference under the Ottawa Agreement, Commerce Department officials pointed out today.

Many of the plants will have to make radical changes in increasing the percentage of British material and labor they employ. Some of the more mobile plants may migrate to England to escape the new tariff wall. A few, already meeting the percentage requirement, may profit at the expense of their less fortunate competitors who have to move back home. It has been estimated that the new order will make it unprofitable for about half the American firms in Canada to operate and will result in the removal of their plants back across the border.

What each American company will choose to do, in the face of the 50 per cent requirement, Commerce Department officials pointed out, depends upon the character of their establishments in Canada. Many of the automobile firms which have been shipping parts to Canada, there to be assembled at branch shops and distributed to parts of the British Empire duty free, will be especially hard hit. Only about 10 per cent of these plants are now using 50 per cent British material and labor, it is estimated.

In the case of industries which require less capital, such as perfumes or cosmetics, the ruling will probably drive them across the ocean to English soil where they will be within the tariff barrier.

The Department of Commerce, at the request of the Senate, is at present bringing up to date a study of American branch factories abroad made several years ago. In 1929, the study showed, American manufacturing investments in Canada were valued at $540,000,000. Since then, branches have been going across the border until the investment is said to have reached $1,500,000,000, with some of the greatest industrial organizations in the United States involved.

Pact's Effects Minimized By Canadian Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 31—The imposition of a 50 per cent "British content" clause in the British tariff, as reported from London, will have little effect on Canadian factories or on American branch plants in Canada, according to officials here.

"Offhand I do not know of a single industry in Canada which will be seriously affected, although with the great variety of goods being made and exported I presume there may be a few," remarked Mr. William Gilchrist, chief of the foreign tariffs division. "New Zealand has had a 50 per cent Empire content clause for a long time. So far as I have heard Canadian manufacturers and American branch plants have had no difficulty in meeting their requirements."

According to another official, there are a few American industries in Canada, including those manufacturing rubber footwear, electrical apparatus, typewriters and some makers of automobiles, whose plants will probably have to be enlarged in order to bring in Canadian content up to 50 per cent of the total.

BASIC RELIEF TO CONVERGE ON THE FARM

Congress at Last Sees Recovery Must Begin on the Soil

LAYS FOUNDATION FOR DEFINITE STEP

Realize Problem Is One of Liquidation—Three Bills in Senate Prepare Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Determined efforts to lighten the farmers' load of indebtedness as a basic step in economic recovery for the entire nation now confront Congress.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee started hearings today on proposals for refinancing the farmers' mortgaged indebtedness, estimated to amount to well over $9,000,000,000.

Yesterday the House passed the Sumners bankruptcy bill with provisions intended to aid the farmer, as well as other classes of debtors, including corporations and railroads.

The farm problem, however, is attracting special attention. This problem is more complicated than others. It involves one of the largest classes in the country. It is felt that until this class is aided on the hard climb to restored prosperity it will be next to impossible for the country as a whole to pull itself out of the slough.

President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt are both working for the same general end of assistance to the farmers. And while action in the short session is not thought likely, the basis is now being laid for legislation at the special session just ahead.

Problem One of Liquidation

The financial problem of the farmer is essentially one of liquidation. Bills taken up by the Senate Committee today all dealt with this aspect. For one thing, it is generally accepted that the whole edifice of the joint stock land banks must be liquidated. These have outstanding bonds of around $500,000,000, and stock of about $39,000,000.

New funds are required also by the Federal Farm Loan Banks. These are some of the emergency needs of a farm crisis in which a condition little short of war has developed in certain farm areas over attempted farm mortgage foreclosures. In the background of many relief proposals is the hope that credit or currency inflation may be developed to restore the farmers' purchasing power.

The farmer who contracted a $10,000 debt when wheat was worth $1 a bushel, could pay off his debt then with 10,000 bushels. Today it would take at least 30,000 bushels to pay the debt, which is clearly impossible. A revival of bimetallism and various inflationary proposals have followed the farm slump.

The Administration regards these proposals as unsound and dangerous. It would be far better, it is argued, to liquidate the existing farm situation, and provide a valid means for farm recapitalization, and scaling down of debt, than to subject the country to the dangers of unrestrained inflation, or the lack of confidence which even the discussion of such proposals engenders.

Proposals for Land Banks

On the question of the land banks three proposals for liquidation are now before Congress. This is one question in which fairly prompt action, it is felt, can be taken. In the Wilson Administration an elaborate system of extending long-term rural credit was set up. This was in the hands primarily of the federal farm loan banks, in which the stockholders were the borrowers.

In addition to this system, provision was made for the private mortgage bankers to enter the same field. They set up a system of joint stock land banks, in which the stockholders were not the borrowers, and in which the stockholders got the profits if any. Bonds of these banks were sold all over the country. In particular, it was commonly represented that the special privileges which Congress accorded the joint stock land bank bonds meant that they were guaranteed by the Government.

This was not the case; and today, with the farm slump, the bonds have sunk to very low prices. Many investors who supposed they were subscribing to bonds backed by the Government have learned their mistake today, to their cost.

An executives' meeting of the Joint Stock Land Bankers' Association was held here yesterday, and members attended the opening Senate committee hearing today. They argue that the Government has a moral obligation to aid the joint stock banks, to the same degree that it does the federal land banks. Three principal proposals are now before Congress in their behalf, and there is strong prospect that one of them will be adopted.

Bankers Sponsor Bills

Two of these bills, (S5390 and S5391) introduced by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, who will be majority leader of the Senate next session, are sponsored by the Joint Stock Land Bankers' Association.

Another bill, introduced by Mr. Robinson (S5515) is sponsored by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., of New York, publisher of the American Agriculturist, and close friend of Mr. Roosevelt, who was assisted by Prof.

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FOUR REPORTED SELECTED FOR CABINET POSTS

New York Woman Is Thought Slated for Secretary of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 31—In two important respects President-Elect Roosevelt has declared his independence of political considerations as he goes about the task here of setting up the personnel of the incoming Administration.

Two days of work devoted to the long lists of potential Democratic office-holders brought here by his leading political advisers made it evident today that curtailment of the federal establishment remains the keystone of Roosevelt domestic policy regardless of the fact that it means fewer jobs for hungry Democrats.

Of still more importance to the world at large, if not to the army of hopeful office seekers, is an unequivocal declaration that in the selection of his Cabinet he is considering his own personal wishes entirely and is asking no advice from the arbiters of patronage.

He made this perfectly clear yesterday when he declared quite publicly in the hotel dining room here, and in the presence and hearing of the men mentioned, that he was taking no one into his confidence on this all-important question.

Particularly His Own Affair

"I want to say," he declared, in the presence of Mr. James A. Farley, Mr. Frank Walker and the others, "that I will not discuss the Cabinet with them. That is peculiarly my own official family."

This was not interpreted as meaning that the men mentioned were being kept in ignorance of developments in the Cabinet situation. They unquestionably are, and just as certainly have been acting as his emissaries in sounding out different persons whom the President-Elect has under consideration.

But observers here are satisfied that it does mean definitely that Mr. Roosevelt intends to surround himself with a Cabinet entirely suitable to his wishes and in line with his conceptions of the good of the party regardless of whether his political henchmen see the situation in the same light as their chief.

It also strengthens the impression here that Mr. Roosevelt sees in Cabinet appointments an opportunity to give the Democratic Party a truly liberal character by binding it with the western Progressives, a policy which does not always recommend itself to the man who looks upon patronage from the strictly partisan point of view.

Against this background of policy, and under the terrific pressure of a clamorous army of office seekers made insistent by 12 long years of patronage starvation, the personnel of the new Administration is rapidly taking shape here.

Nucleus of Cabinet

It appears reasonably certain, and this is based on definite statements from responsible sources, that a nucleus of the Cabinet has been selected and acceptances received. According to these sources the official family will be built around the following veteran statesmen:

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, Attorney-General.

Mr. James A. Farley of New York, Postmaster-General.

Senator Bronson M. Cutting of New Mexico, Secretary of the Interior.

But with the exception of these four—and even these may be subject to change—the balance of the lineup is anybody's guess. Dozens of names are being mentioned here for the balance of the posts, many of them declared to be certain. But there are too many conflicting political ambitions involved and too many "inspired" reports to permit placing full confidence in them.

Already, it becomes apparent that opposition to the assignment of Mr. Owen D. Young to the Secretaryship of State was deliberately aroused by one of Mr. Roosevelt's most trusted and confidential lieutenants. But whether this was done to sound out public opinion or to forestall him in a sincere desire to have Mr. Young in the Cabinet is uncertain.

Woman Labor Secretary

Among the most frequently mentioned names for remaining posts are either Mr. Frank Murphy of Wheaton, Minn., or Mr. Henry Wallace of Iowa for the Department of Agriculture. Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Labor Commissioner, is also said to have been decided upon for the Department of Labor.

A new suggestion is that of Senator Albin W. Barkley of Kentucky as Secretary of War, as is also that of Mr. Archibald McNeil, national committeeman from Connecticut, for the Navy Department. Mr. Jesse Straus of New York and Mr. Henry I. Harriman of Boston are mentioned for the Department of Commerce.

But these are all guesses, thrown out for the most part by interested persons. Impartial observers here are inclined to the view that these posts are still uncertain and that when their occupants are announced most, if not all, will be a complete surprise to the would-be Cabinet builders.

Of similar uncertain nature is a reputably authentic report that the following major diplomatic appointments have been decided upon:

Mr. Newton D. Baker, to the Court of St. James's; Judge Robert Bingham, Louisville (Ky.) publisher, to Paris; Mr. Robert Dunham, Chicago banker, to Berlin; Mr. Clark Howell, Atlanta (Ga.) publisher, to Rome.

Fascist Brown Shirts March

(Continued from Page 1)

The crowd came singing an anthem, and then the Fascist Party—portrayed in a strange mixture of emotions: "Heil Hitler," and "Deutschland über Alles."

Herr Hitler, in a statement to the new Cabinet, characterizes his Government as a unification of the "national strength" of Germany. Later in a declaration addressed to party members he urged them to unite their powers in the difficult tasks before Germany—"restoration of honor, freedom and social peace" in the German Reich.

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, National Socialist Minister of the Interior, in a statement to the press declared the new Government is pledged to avoid economic and political experiments. Dr. Frick underlined the declaration that there would be no experiments with the currency.

Policies Must Be Reconciled

The Interior Minister expressly denied the idea of incorporating the Storm Troops into some form of governmental organization. He also denied that any effort would be made to incorporate Herr Hitler's private army in the police. He said the Cabinet had decided not to take the much discussed step proscribing the Communist Party nor would it reinstitute the constitutional reform planned by the von Papen Government. The Cabinet intends to support the Constitution, he declared, and avoid any sharp measures under the pretext of "national emergency." He added that what the Fascists had won through political battles, they would not risk losing through political experiments. If this policy is carried out, it will mean a sharp retreat from many points in the highly revolutionary Fascist program.

The new Government's attitude toward Parliament would be dictated, Dr. Frick said, by negotiations for majority support. These are now under way with indication of possible last-minute coöperation by the Roman Catholics to permit a lengthy adjournment of the Reichstag as a means of preventing a new election at which the Fascists in their present strategic position could be expected to win heavily.

This would give the Cabinet a relatively free hand, but leaves the practical problem of how the Nationalists who favor a capitalistic system, national economic independence and heavy protection for agriculture will be able to work out a program along with the Fascists, whose special brand of Socialism runs counter to many plans of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Nationalist leader, who is economic dictator in the new Cabinet.

Press Comment Divided

Meanwhile the Social Democrats and parties of the Left are vigorous in their criticism of the new Cabinet. The General Labor Union, Independent Employees Union, Union of Christian Labor Unions and Association of German Workers and Officials, issued a joint proclamation saying the new Government places the laboring class in grave danger. It called upon the workers to remain cool and avoid harmful sporadic action, but unite in defending the republican Constitution and the people's rights.

Germany's quick tack in its political course is generally hailed by the press as improvement upon the political indecisions so long controlling its policies.

Sharp divergence of opinion, however, is expressed in different party organs, ranging from Fascist journals which regard the new Government as a way to peace, prosperity and national coöperation, to liberal journals regarding it as a leap in the dark fraught with innumerable dangerous possibilities.

The National Socialist Völkische Beobachter declared "after 14 years of the greatest sacrifice and labor, Herr Hitler stands today in the position to which he long has been entitled. Yesterday," this paper continues, "will be a landmark in German history. In the somber silence of that Jan. 30 noon the foundation stone of the new Germany was laid—that is what must be grasped by every German at home and abroad."

The most important question to which all newspapers not attached to the Government are still awaiting an answer is, "What conditions or guarantees has the present Government, which hitherto was antiparliamentary or anti-constitutional in all its speeches and action, promised in regard to the Constitution?"

Germania, Roman Catholic organ, says: "We regard it as our duty to remind the Reich's President that now more than ever he is the defender of the Constitution and protector of the whole nation. The responsibility which he has accepted in this one-sided solution of the governmental crisis is greater than any he has ever been called upon to bear in a life full of the greatest responsibilities. He must see today that the German Chancellor, especially since it is Adolf Hitler, must learn to distinguish between state and party in contradistinction to national and socialistic ideology."

From the Social Democratic viewpoint the new Government is regarded as untenable, and the journal Vorwärts now sees a decisive struggle between democracy and Fascism enter a new stage.

The fundamental of the whole affair, according to most liberal papers, is the question what will be the result of disillusionment of the masses when they realize that party slogans cannot solve economic problems.

Best Dog o' the Show

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN WINS AT MIAMI

Miami Kennel Club Stages First Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—When the barking died down and the first annual Miami Biltmore Kennel Club dog show became history, lovers of blooded canines hailed a new champion and the best dog of the show. He is the Country Gentleman, English setter, owned by Dr. A. A. Mitten's Happy Valley Kennels of Philadelphia and developed by Ben Lewis. The Country Gentleman is a kennel mate of the English and American champion, Blue Dan of Happy Valley.

The judging in the feature event narrowed down to a choice between Dr. Mitten's entry and the wire-haired fox terrier Heatherington Followup exhibited by the Perceville Kennels of Glendale, Ohio, which had been declared best of the terrier variety by the authority, Mr. Fred C. Havens of New Brunswick, N. J. In the comparison of points the setter's magnificent coat weighed the balance in his favor and the Country Gentleman won first place. His previous victories in the last six months have been in the Brenton Lakes, Paterson, Bryn Mawr, Atlantic City and Newport shows and the important English setter specialty show at Plainfield, N. J. He was also judged the best sporting dog in the Bronx (N. Y.) show.

This show was considered the best ever held in Florida. Dogs from 28 states were exhibited under the sponsorship of the Florida Year-Round Clubs, of which Col. Henry L. Doherty is president.

Adriatic Situation Causes New Concern

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and a special secretariat. Previously it had been directed only at preventing the return of the Habsburgs and the aggrandizement of Hungary.

Henceforward it stands for the preservation of the Balkan and central European status quo generally. Instead of one rather desultory meeting every year, it will have its own bureau which will prepare the ground for three conferences annually, watch the political horizon and work systematically for the close coöperation of the three Little Entente states.

Shortly after this important meeting, Albania came into the storm zone. In 1926, by the Treaty of Tirana, Italy acquired a predominant position in the affairs of this little kingdom. Yugoslavia has always been suspicious lest Italy should use its foothold there as a jumping-off ground for an advance into Yugoslavia.

The Treaty of Tirana has now lapsed. But at the beginning of 1933 it became known that Italy was trying to negotiate a customs union with Albania. Yugoslavia's suspicions were at once intensified. It has always believed that the roads being built in Albania by Italian engineers and with the help of Italian money were intended to facilitate military operations against Yugoslavia. The customs union project, therefore, was in its eyes a real menace against her own independence.

Yugoslavia Gets Ready

So Yugoslavia set itself to mobilize as many diplomatic guns as possible against the Italian plan. Its Minister in London, Dr. G. Diouritch, called at the Foreign Office. The French Ambassador, M. Aimé de Fleuriau, followed suit. It can be inferred that they both urged Great Britain, who had supported Italy at the time of the Treaty of Tirana, to come down this time on the other side.

Great Britain, however, managed to remain on the fence and yet to indicate to Italy that a customs union with Albania would be unwise. As Albania did not want it either, the idea has now been dropped in favor of a commercial treaty.

Growing out of all this tension, there have been several disagreeable incidents on both sides of the Adriatic. Italy has long engaged in a campaign to eradicate Slav names and speech from its own borders. It has recently increased its activities in this direction, to the discomfort of those concerned.

Meanwhile in Yugoslavia there have been demonstrations against Italian consulates and individuals. Hot-handed youths have destroyed a medieval sculptured lion at Trogir (which the Italians call Trau) on the insufficient ground that it reminds them of the days when the Republic of Venice ruled the Dalmatian coast.

Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, has protested against "acts of vandalism." Belgrade has promised to suppress further outbreaks. Both sides have stressed their peaceful intentions. There is in point of fact no doubt that official circles in both countries do not want matters to go too far.

Rent by Internal Dissension

Yugoslavia is at present torn by internal dissensions. The "régime" is trying to unify the country across a number of well-marked sectional barriers. Croats, Slovenes, and Macedonians are breathing fierce threats against the dominant partner in the Yugoslav kingdom, namely Serbia.

But Croatia, at the moment the most violently anti-Serb section of the country, is also the part which most resents Italy's possession of Fiume and has most to say against the memories of Venetian domination. Consequently there are those who believe that Yugoslavia might think it desirable to adopt an intransigent foreign policy to draw attention away from grievances nearer home.

The new French Ambassador in Rome, M. Henry de Jouvenel, made a statement at the New Year to the Paris Matin in which he stressed his determination to try to improve Franco-Italian relations. One of the most prolific sources of trouble between the two countries has been their persistent diplomatic rivalry in the Balkans. France has sponsored the Little Entente, particularly Yugoslavia. Italy has put herself at the head of the treaty revisionists—Hungary and Bulgaria.

The two great powers as well as Yugoslavia have a common link in their friendship with Roumania. Mr. Titulesco, the Roumanian Foreign Minister, is well remembered in Geneva for his skill as president of the League Assembly in 1931. It is hoped he will aid M. de Jouvenel in bringing about what the French call a "detente" in the present strained situation in the Adriatic.

FORD SUBPŒNA SET ASIDE BY JUDGE

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP)—The subpœna served upon Mr. Henry Ford by an uninvited guest at an old-fashioned dance several weeks ago was vacated in Circuit Court yesterday. With it disappeared the threat of a bench warrant against the manufacturer.

Attorneys for the Sweeten Automobile Company of Philadelphia were advised that if they desired Ford's deposition in a civil suit in Pennsylvania a new summons must be served upon him. Holding that failure of the Sweeten attorneys to file an authenticated copy of the Philadelphia court's order for the deposition constituted a "fatal defect," Judge Guy A. Miller set the subpœna aside. Mr. Kenneth M. Stevens, attorney for the Sweeten Company, said he would at once seek a new subpœna. It would have to be served by Feb. 17 when the order of the Pennsylvania court expires.

The suit of the Sweeten company is a counter action to a six-year-old case involving the old Lincoln Motor Company.

W. C. T. U. UNIT DENIES OPPOSITION TO OATH

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 31 (AP)—Officers of the Davidson County (Nashville) W. C. T. U. yesterday issued a statement denying the adoption of resolutions by the organization to protest administering the oath of office to President-Elect Roosevelt because of "open opposition to a part of the Constitution of the United States."

The statement declared that "no such resolutions" were adopted by the group, although the subject was "informally discussed," and that resolutions quoted in news stories were released "through a misunderstanding of a member of the resolutions comittee who was to communicate with the press."

BOSTON VICTOR IN PRELIMINARY RATES HEARING

Marked revival of business through the port of Boston is in prospect if the Interstate Commerce Commission examiners' report is sustained by the full commission, shipping men point out today. This report, based on testimony heard during nearly two years, marks first progress in the long-drawn-out effort of Boston to obtain rail-rate parity with New York.

This is another phase of the now famous differential case in which through rates on exports and imports to and from the middle West militate against Boston and favor New York and other north Atlantic ports. The Boston Port Authority took up the contention that free lighterage provided at the port of New York by the railroads is prejudicial to Boston. Hearings were held in Boston, New York, Newark, N. J., and Brooklyn.

The report of the examiner, just submitted to the I. C. C. states in part as follows: "Free lighterage and car floatage at the port of New York on export, import, coastwise and intercoastal traffic from and to points in New England found unduly preferential to that port and unduly prejudicial to Boston. Separate charges required for lighterage and its substitutes on such traffic.

Prejudicial to New England

"Grouping of New Jersey points with New York City at the same rates on traffic from, and to points west of the Hudson River, found not unreasonable, unduly prejudicial or otherwise unlawful except as noted below. Free lighterage and car floatage or trucking in lieu thereof at New York harbor on traffic from, and to points west of the Hudson River, found unduly prejudicial to New Jersey points and unduly preferential to New York City and points within the lighterage limit of that harbor. Separate charges required for lighterage and its substitutes on such traffic.

"Rates to, and from points in New England and via the rail, water or rail-water-rail routes to and from points in the South and Southwest found unduly prejudicial to New England points and unduly preferential to New York City. Such preference and prejudice ordered removed. Rates on export, import, coastwise and intercoastal traffic from and to Boston, as compared with Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads, found not unreasonable, unduly prejudicial to Boston or preferential to the other ports named.

Will Be Pressed Orally

"Various other issues disposed of as shown in the report. Previous decisions in other cases modified in so far as necessary to carry into effect the findings herein."

Symbolic of the upward turn in the shipping of Boston is the report of the examiners, according to Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority.

"It is not too much to say," he said, "that if this works out right, we may have turned-around service again at Boston, instead of mere port calls, for it will be advantageous for shippers to use the port of Boston."

Mayor James M. Curley said that Boston's contention in this case will be pressed at the oral argument before the full commission in order that discrimination against Boston may be eliminated. Shippers using the port of New York will have to pay for the lighterage which now is given free if the commission sustains the report of the examiners. This will bring the export and import rates via New York higher than in Boston, where no lighterage is required. The city already has spent $60,000 in preparing and handling this case, and Mayor Curley says the expenditure is justified by the possibilities of an extensive revival of commerce that would follow a favorable decision.

Rose Valley Blooms In Heart of London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

TEN thousand rose trees presented last year by the British Rose Growers' Association to the Office of Works are transforming the Inner Circle Gardens of Regent's Park into a valley of roses that will be in full bloom this year.

Already masses of white, pink, deep-red and yellow roses are beginning to appear in this area in the heart of the city.

FRANCE RETAINS RADICAL TIMBER IN NEW CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

concluding that the new German Cabinet group is most reactionary and that militaristic elements in the Reich, though divided on some subjects, are united in at least two aims: Restoration of the monarchist régime and the will to restore Germany to its former prestige and power in Europe.

Pertinax, conservative writer in the Echo de Paris, differs less than usual from his colleagues in finding the Hitler chancellorship "disquieting" and summarizes its importance thus: "It signifies the intrusting of power to a man who originated and developed the whole popular ideology of brutality and force absolutely destructive of socialistic theories. Hitler's great work was to reawaken in the German masses a taste for an authoritative régime dominating streets and frontiers with machine guns and to definitely discredit all idea of a parliamentary republic." The Socialist paper, Populaire, is equally disturbed, declaring that between Gen. Kurt von Schleicher and Herr Adolf Hitler, Germany has made the worse choice.

The Socialists' refusal to enter the Government left M. Daladier no alternative than to recruit Cabinet members from the Radical Party and closely allied groups of the Chamber and Senate. Presumably he will seek support of the Socialists in the Chamber, but there is serious question whether this will be accorded after M. Daladier's refusal to make the concessions the Socialists demanded as the price of participation.

Likewise it is problematic whether the Center will support him if, as announced, he intends to base the Government's financial program on proposals drawn up by the Finance Committee of the Chamber which are largely a Socialist product.

Permanency of the new Cabinet is, therefore, a subject of speculation. Its task of financial redressment is not aided by the numerous demonstrations in Paris and the provinces protesting against any increase in the tax burden. The most significant of these manifestations were the gathering in Brittany Sunday of about 15,000 peasants who demanded relief, and the meetings here yesterday of representatives of shopkeepers, manufacturers and artisans who passed a resolution threatening to close all stores in the nation for a day if the Government attempted to raise taxes and failed to reduce state expenditures.

Personnel of Cabinet

The personnel of the Cabinet follows:

Premier and Minister of War, Edouard Daladier.

Vice-Premier and Justice, Eugene Penancier.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joseph Paul-Boncour.

Minister of the Interior, Camille Chautemps.

Minister of Finance, Georges Bonnet.

Minister of the Budget, Lucien Lamoureux.

Minister of Marine, Georges Leygues.

Minister of Merchant Marine, Eugene Frot.

Minister of Education, Anatole de Monzie.

Minister of Labor, François Albert.

Minister of Colonies, Albert Sarraut.

Minister of Aviation, Pierre Cot.

Minister of Pensions, Edmond Miellet.

Minister of Health, Charles Danielon.

Minister of Post and Telegraphs, M. Laurent-Eynac.

Minister of Commerce, Louis Serre.

Minister of Public Works, Joseph Paganon.

Minister of Agriculture, Henri Queuille.

HARVARD APPOINTS JAPANESE AUTHOR

Apointment of one of Japan's most noted scholars, Prof. Yukio Yashiro, director of the Institute of Art Research in Tokyo, to serve as Lecturer on Fine Arts at Harvard University for the second half year, was announced this morning at University Hall following confirmation by the president and fellows of the college.

Professor Yashiro is one of the most eminent scholars in the subject of Oriental art, and is perhaps better known in Europe and America as the author of "Sandro Botticelli." During his stay at Harvard he will deliver several lectures on historical and æsthetic aspects of Far Eastern painting.

EDITOR OPPOSES BEER 'ADS'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Beer advertising, if ever permitted by law, probably would be refused by most Kentucky newspapers, it is asserted by Mr. Joseph Costello, owner and editor of the weekly Cynthiana (Ky.) Democrat. He explained his opinion in a speech before the Kentucky Press Association at its midwinter convention here.

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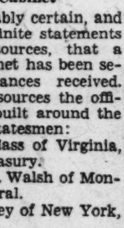

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HOPES REVIVED FOR OPENING OF NEVADA BANKS

Action Toward Reorganization Forecast in Committee Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev., Jan. 31—The banking situation in Nevada continues "unsettled," with a thorough investigation into the entire matter, the office of state bank examiner and the Nevada Bonding & Surety Company, imminent if legislative bills and resolutions now being acted upon become effective.

The thirty-sixth session of the Nevada State Legislature convened with the banking situation holding the spotlight, the public eagerly awaiting legislative action tending toward the reopening or reorganizing of the 13 Nevada banks which have been closed since Nov. 1, 1932, at which time Lieutenant and Acting Gov. Morley Griswold declared a bank holiday for two weeks.

This moratorium was extended from time to time until Dec. 18, just prior to which Mr. E. J. Seaborn, state bank examiner, took official possession of all closed state banks, and national bank examiners, acting under orders from the comptroller of the currency, took possession of the two closed national banks.

Since that time, despite the efforts of committeemen representing depositors of the banks, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the banks have remained closed, vitally affecting every man, woman and child in Nevada, causing untold hardships and seemingly threatening the financial structure of the State, with the depositors of the closed banks clamoring for an investigation as to what was done with their money and the causes leading into the situation.

Submission before Feb. 1 of a detailed plan for reorganization and reopening of the Wingfield banks was promised recently at a meeting of committeemen representing depositors of the Wingfield chain. The statement was made by Mr. A. R. LeRoy, Reconstruction Finance Corporation examiner, and concurred in by Mr. Victor Palmer, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company and chairman of a San Francisco committee aiding in formulating and financing the plan.

Mr. Charles L. Richards, former Congressman from Nevada, and an attorney of Reno, asked the committeemen to seriously consider the reorganization plan and warned against the danger of liquidation. "Business men pay going concerns," he declared, "in order to maintain credit but in the event of liquidation they throw assets to the winds, trying to salvage something. The result is that liquidation results in tremendous losses for all concerned."

"Liquidation of the banks," continued Mr. Richards, "would set Nevada back 50 years. Any plan which would open the banks would be preferable to liquidation," he concluded.

The tentative plan, calling for a mortgage corporation and a banking corporation, both owned by the present and new depositors, provides that the California corporations, represented in the committee headed by Mr. Palmer, deposit $500,000 in cash, which, according to Mr. Palmer, "is available at any time." The delay in working out the plan and getting it in operation Mr. Palmer credited to the necessity of detailed survey of assets.

The plan, as it now stands, contemplates permitting a 25 per cent immediate withdrawal of deposits after waivers immediately upon reorganization, with the remainder on a deferred basis spread over one, two and three years.

Relative to the independent bank discussion, Mr. LeRoy declared that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation wasn't sponsoring any particular bank plan but wouldn't "lend a nickel until we are convinced that the bank has a fair chance to succeed."

Mr. E. J. Seaborn, state bank examiner, has prepared a branch banking bill as recommended by the San Francisco and Reno committees which are working to reopen and reorganize the closed Wingfield banks, to be placed before the State Legislature. A branch banking measure is needed according to Gov. Fred B Balzar.

Women Demand Defense Forces Be Cut No More

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—A demand that the country's military and naval forces be no further reduced for economy is being voiced by 38 women's organizations gathered here for the eighth Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Daughters of the American Revolution from this annual conference, the American Legion Auxiliary, the American Gold Star Mothers and more than a score of other "defense" organizations have sent representatives to learn of the conditions and needs of the nation's defense forces from army and navy officials and others interested in military programs.

At the opening session last night, Mr. Louis A. Johnson of Clarksburg, W. Va., national commander of the American Legion, declared that the United States is at present in the position of "sitting on a powder keg." Charging that the Communist movement is encouraging pacifism in this country, he added, "We are suspicious that the motive behind the cry for economy is an excuse to cut down and eliminate reasonable and needed activities of our army and navy."

The meeting was opened with a processional in which the colors of the various organizations were advanced to the platform. A salute to the flag was led by Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway, of Baltimore.

GOVERNOR'S GROUP TO MEET MARCH 6

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31 (AP)—Gov. John G. Pollard, chairman of the executive committee of the national governors conference, announced Jan. 28 he had called a meeting of the committee to be held in Washington March 6.

Governor Pollard said the committee will discuss speakers and subjects for the 1933 conference to be held in California probably sometime in the late spring or early summer. He said federal and state duplication of taxes would be an important matter to come before the conference. Other members of the executive committee are Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire; Gov. Martin S. Connor, of Mississippi; Gov. George White, of Ohio; and Gov. James Rolph Jr., of California.

AERIAL FIRE HAZARD CUT BY FUEL VALVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31—Danger of fire in airplanes can now be reduced by a new electrically operated fuel valve for sealing gasoline tanks, developed by Mr. L. G. Riley at the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, its inventor contends.

The valve, Mr. Riley said, can be operated by the pilot from his seat at the controls. In addition, the new valve, according to company engineers, has become a vital part of the vacuum pumps on mercury arc rectifiers, will control the flow of steam to huge punch presses capable of delivering blows of many tons and will keep watch over the pipe lines of oil engines.

WORLD POLICE UNIT FORMED BY CHIEFS

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—An international police force to expedite the apprehending of international criminals was formed Jan. 28. It will be known as the International World Police. Its organization was completed by representatives of two agencies: the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Police Conference.

The new organization will supply the connecting link between these agencies and the International Criminal Police Commission of Europe. Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney of New York City, who presided at the meeting, said headquarters will be maintained in Geneva and Washington.

PAY ACTION CAUSES DUTCH SHIP MUTINY

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 31 (AP)—Forty seamen aboard the Dutch cruiser Java and two Dutch destroyers were arrested for mutiny today and put ashore at the Sourayaba naval base.

A number of men in the crews of the three vessels refused to turn out for parade in protest against a recent pay cut. Many returned to duty after the commander of the Java had spoken to them, but the 40 persisted in their refusal to obey orders. This afternoon the ships proceeded to sea for exercises.

JOHN GALSWORTHY

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—John Galsworthy, British novelist and dramatist and 1932 Nobel Prize winner, passed on today.

The announcement that Galsworthy had won the 1932 Nobel Prize for literature, last November 11, came almost on the day of the publication of his last novel, "Flowering Wilderness," a study of the English upper classes. His last book was in a way a sequel to "Maid in Waiting," which in mood and subject matter derived from "The Forsyte Saga." In all, Galsworthy wrote 50 or more short stories and 25 plays, in addition to his novels. In 1918, when Galsworthy had attained secure fame, he was offered a knighthood but declined it.

Eyes Glaring and Breath Steaming, Panting to Go

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

THE "FLYING HAMBURGER," NEW GERMAN DIESEL-MOTORED EXPRESS TRAIN

'RAIL ZEPPELIN' BREAKS RECORDS ON GERMAN LINE

Diesel Motored Train Averages 76 Miles an Hour

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Plans to put "the fastest scheduled train in the world" into regular service in May are being made by the German Railways, following the first trial passenger run of the new "Rail Zeppelin."

An average speed of slightly more than 76 miles an hour was maintained on the initial trial trip, between Berlin and Hamburg. The new stream lined electrically driven "Flying Hamburger" covered the 178 miles in 140 minutes. This represents a saving of 38 minutes compared with Germany's crack steam train which now operates on the Berlin-Hamburg run. Top speed on the run was 93 miles an hour.

The "Rail Zeppelin" attracted considerable attention with the beginning of its construction for the German Railways at the car shops in Goerlitz in the summer of 1931. Its relation to the Zeppelin springs not only from its streamlined construction, but from the testing of the original models of the designer, Herr Franz Kruckenberg, in the wind tunnels of the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshafen.

The "Rail Zeppelin" is composed of two units, joined in the center and carrying 102 passengers. In each end is a 410-horsepower Maybach-Diesel motor, connected directly to a generator supplying the power for the electric motors which drive the wheels. Tests showed a top speed of 96 miles an hour, which can be approached on parts of the Berlin-Hamburg run because of the straightness of the right-of-way. Automatic block signals, ordinarily 765 yards apart, will have to be widened to 1300 yards to accommodate the increased speed.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ada J. Porter, Allston, Mass.
Catherine H. Earle, St. John, N. B.
Sir Karl, London, Eng.
Lady Knudsen, London, Eng.
Miss Nellie B. Warren, Cornish, Maine.
Mrs. Caroline M. Cox, Hinsdale, Ill.
Miss Ethel G. Hughes, Calais, Maine.
Richard W. Baker, Brookline, Mass.

Labor Safeguards Called Imperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 31—Unless employers take the initiative in reducing increasing risks of employment, government in the future will play a greater part in the relation between employer and employee.

Though not predicting an era of Socialism or Communism for the country, Dr. Francis H. Bird, professor of commerce, in his talk before the University of Cincinnati downtown discussion group last night brought out this possibility in his talk on government and labor.

Security for the worker, he found, is needed to safeguard the capitalistic sysem. Dr. Bird reviewed the labor experiences of several European countries in all of which, with the exception of Russia, the capitalistic system has continued through many trying industrial experiences. He stated that "from a survey of the conditions in the various industrial countries it would seem that there is a tendency on the whole for capitalism to survive, but that the various governments are more active than they have ever been in concerning themselves with the welfare of the workers."

ATLANTIC CITY BANK CLOSES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The Atlantic City National Bank of Atlantic City, N. J., with deposits of approximately $8,000,000 and capital of $300,000, failed to open Monday morning, according to Comptroller of the Currency.

LINDSAY IS OFF FOR LONDON ON DEBTS MISSION

Visit to Roosevelt Irons Out Wrinkles in Procedure for March

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, left here en route for London today, carrying with him a fresh picture of the war debt program of the incoming Administration.

He intends to return to the United States in advance of the British mission which itself will be on Washington's doorstep perhaps as soon as March 5, but more probably a little later. Sir Ronald does not expect that British Treasury experts will come here for earlier discussions because there is hardly time left for such a development, it was learned as the Ambassador held a rare press reception at the British Embassy. However, London may have plans which it has not yet communicated to him, he said.

Returning from Warm Springs yesterday, Sir Ronald proceeded to Mr. Henry L. Stimson's Woodley House, where he communicated to the Secretary of State news regarding his talks with the President-Elect and received such last-minute details as the Department of State wishes to send to London.

While President-Elect Roosevelt has kept precise details of his war debts plans in close reserve, and President Hoover's ideas will shortly be superseded, nevertheless there are means of constructing a fairly accurate picture of the projected approach.

Mr. Roosevelt's method, it is said in informed quarters, involves a reversal of previously contemplated procedure. He is said to have put to Sir Ronald the following tentative program:

1. Debts discussions early in March on a personal basis between a British plenipotentiary and the President-Elect himself.

2. Discussions of the trade compensations which Great Britain and other debtors might give in return for the debts agreement, also early in March, but between expert subordinates.

3. Finally, in the terms of the British reservation, these trade compensations might have to be referred to the World Economic Conference. Mr. Roosevelt recognizes that Britain might not be able to make full commitments before it was sure what the rest of the world, including the British nations under the Ottawa agreements, were going to do.

This procedure differs from what Sir Ronald had previously learned in White House and State Department circles. Here, it was held that general economic discussions, perhaps in the World Economic Conference, might well precede the definite debts agreement. In other words, the concessions would be fixed before the chief bargaining factor, the debts, were already out of the way.

Success of the March talks, it is generally felt, has been rendered more likely by the Warm Springs talk. Technical details of the discussion—which in this instance are highly important, because they alter the whole nature of the "bargain"—are now regarded as settled. The procedure is likely to be that outlined above as Mr. Roosevelt's plan.

In any event a month's time has been gained and a good deal of awkward communication between the British Government, the State Department and Mr. Roosevelt, wherever he chanced to be, has been avoided.

ROAD'S INCOME HIGHER

NEW YORK, Jan 31 (AP)—New York, Ontario & Western Railway reports a net income of $777,593 for 1932 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.34 a share. This compares with a net income of $669,243, or $1.15 a share, in 1931.

Georgia Hangs Out Latchstring In Greeting to Motor Tourists

Civic and Business Leaders Join in Plan to Give State Needed Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ways of attracting tourists to Georgia, making their stay as enjoyable as possible, were discussed at a meeting of business and civic leaders of Atlanta and near-by communities, which was held here recently.

The establishment at Warm Springs, Ga., of the southern home of President-Elect Roosevelt, gives Georgia publicity that money cannot buy, Mr. Roy LeCraw, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, pointed out at the meeting, and he called attention to the fact that men of prominence from all parts of the country had been visiting Mr. Roosevelt during his recent sojourn in Georgia.

A movement to beautify the Roosevelt Highway, between Atlanta and the Little White House at Warm Springs, was suggested, and a committee appointed to lay out a definite program. The coöperation of many of the garden clubs of towns along the route, in improving the surroundings of the highway, was pledged by several of the women present.

"In the last few years states having tourists facilities which cannot compare with Georgia's attractions have developed them profitably," Mr. LeCraw had previously pointed out. At the meeting he declared that 1500 touring automobiles pass daily through Atlanta and urged Georgians to extend to tourists every possible courtesy.

The meeting was attended by hotel managers, owners and operators, gasoline and automobile men, newspaper representatives, motor club heads, civic and garden club presidents, representatives from the chambers of commerce of communities interested and mayors of various towns, as well as other civic leaders.

The benefit to the public of having points of interest along the Georgia highways marked, as they are in Virginia, was stressed by Mr. W. C. Royer, a hotel man, who stated: "There is just as much in Georgia of interest to tourists as in Virginia, where such places are marked."

GEORGIA EXTENDS PAVED HIGHWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Of Georgia's 8286 miles of state highways, 2966 miles had been paved by Jan. 1, 1933, Capt. J. W. Barnett, chairman of the state highway commission, has announced.

In all a total of 5012 miles of roads have been improved by paving, gravel or grading and an additional 732 miles are in the process of being repaired. Captain Barnett drew attention to the fact that when the present program is completed, 5744 miles of the system will have been improved.

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On the highest point on Manhattan Island. Unsurpassed transit facilities; excellent views; immediately adjacent to Columbia University, Barnard and Teachers College.
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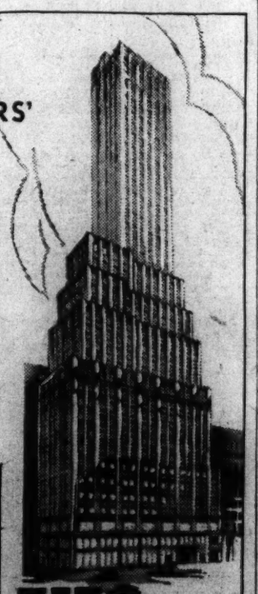

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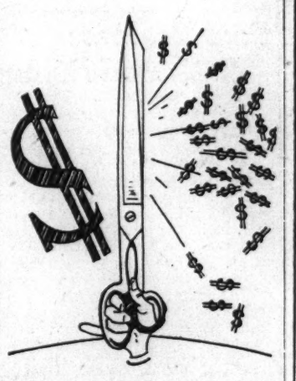

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GROUP I—3511 overcoats. Thirty to fifty dollars off on most of them.

878 were $95
214 were $90
436 were $85
943 were $75
1040 were $65

$45 now!

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977 were $50
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P. S.—Our charge customers are reminded that purchases made today and tomorrow will not be billed until March 1st.

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Do you often long for smarter short vamp shoes? Do you spend hours shopping in vain for round toe fashions with a little more dash, a little extra grace? Vam-Petites were created to satisfy just such ultra-fastidious tastes. They make your feet appear both aristocratic and tiny. They come in all the new spring leathers—and they have the new continental heel that adds inches to your height in such a way as to give a graceful, long-legged look. Second floor.

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LAYTON BEATS THE CHAMPION

Cochran and Bozeman Still Tied for Three-Cushion Lead

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG
Welker Cochran	5	1	9	39
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	5	1	9	37
A. H. Kieckhefer	4	3	8	4
S. M. Layton	5	2	11	35
A. J. Churnblad	4	4	10	43
T. S. Denton	4	4	9	40
F. S. Scoville	4	5	6	46
C. L. Jackson	3	5	9	39
Otto Reiselt	2	6	8	32
A. K. Hall	2	7	9	44

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31—J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion, practically eliminated A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, title defender, here last night in the world's championship three-cushion billiard tournament. Layton, getting a sprinting start, defeated Kieckhefer, 50 to 33, in 47 innings.

This broke a tie for third place, giving the Missouri contender a standing of 5 games won and 2 lost, against 4 won and 3 lost for Kieckhefer. Playing aggressively and eager to shoot, Layton advanced to a lead of 16 to 0 before he gave Kieckhefer anything to shoot at. The Chicagoan had all kinds of bad breaks, kissoffs and close misses. He finally got started with a run of 5, and then gave Layton some difficult problems to solve. Though slowing up progressively, Layton's lead was never endangered.

Layton—0 3s 3s 0 2 3 1 1 3s 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 2 6 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0s 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 3. Total—50. Innings—47. High run—6. Safeties—4.

Kieckhefer—0 0s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0s 5 2 1 0 4 0 1 0 1 3 0 3s 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 3s 0 2 1 0s 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0. Total—33. Innings—46. High run—5. Safeties—5.

T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, balanced his record at 4-and-4 by defeating A. K. Hall of Chicago, runnerup two years ago, 50 to 40 in 42 innings. A fast start gave Denton a lead that Hall challenged only in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh frames, where he ran a 9 followed by a single to make the score 41 to 40, with Denton still in the lead. Hall got never a point after that while Denton collected the needed 9 in five turns. The score by innings:

Denton—3 0 2 1 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 0s 1 2 0 3 3 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 4 2. Total—50. Innings—42. High run—5. Safeties—1.

Hall—0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 4 0 0s 0 0 0s 1 0 1 1 4 0 0 2 0s 0 0 3 0 4 3 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0. Total—40. Innings—41. High run—9. Safeties—3.

F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., the eastern champion, advanced a step at the expense of C. L. Jackson of Detroit, Mich. The score was 50 to 46 in 65 innings. It was the fifth straight loss for Jackson, the northern sectional champion, who won his first three games in a row. The victory gave Scoville a final record of 4 won and 5 lost. Jackson held the lead for 40 frames, where a run of 4 brought Scoville to the front, 33 to 32. The lead changed once or twice thereafter, but a row of five innings yielding 12 points took Scoville to the threshold in the fifty-eighth, 49 to 45.

Scoville—1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0s 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 1s 5 2 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 3 3 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1. Total—50. Innings—65. High Run—5. Safeties—2.

Jackson—1 1 3 3 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0s 0 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 4 0 0 0s 1 0 0. Total—46. Innings—64. High Run—4. Safeties—2. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

N. C. A. A. SWIMMING MEET WILL BE HELD

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—The annual National Collegiate A. A. swimming championships will go on as usual despite economic conditions. It was announced yesterday that as a result of a mail poll, the tenth annual meet will be held March 24 and 25 in the Payne Whitney Pool at Yale.

Because of the present situation in the colleges where many athletic events have been dropped, it was decided to take a mail vote, and the institutions that acted favorably included Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Rutgers, Harvard, Yale, Ohio State, Illinois, Columbia, New York University, Princeton and Pennsylvania.

Fred W. Luehring, chairman of the swimming rules committee of the N. C. A. A. and a member of the University of Pennsylvania physical education department, who made the announcement, said the meet will be limited to the outstanding teams and individuals in the various leagues and conferences in all parts of the country.

AMATEUR HOCKEY DATES

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Taking action immediately after being informed of his appointment, Frederick W. Rubien of New York, new chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States hockey committee, yesterday announced this year's national amateur hockey championships will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, March 12 to 26. The championships, which will be the third held under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U., will be played both on Sundays and week days. Each of the 30 divisions of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is eligible to send a representative to the national tournament. The deadline for sectional entries is Monday, Feb. 13, but the actual competition to determine sectional championships need not be completed before March 5.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	4	0	1	13	8	8
Kansas City	2	0	4	12	15	4
Wichita	2	0	0	8	4	4
St. Louis	1	0	4	6	13	2

RESULT JAN. 30

Wichita 4, Kansas City 2.

WICHITA MOVES UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 31—Wichita's sextet, displaying an improved offense, is sharing second place with Kansas City in the American Hockey Association as a result of the 4-to-2 defeat administered to the visiting Pla-Mors here last night.

SPEAKER, KEYSER CONTROL BLUES

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31 (AP)—Control of the Kansas City baseball club of the American Association is held by E. Lee Keyser of Des Moines, Iowa, a Western League owner, and Tris Speaker, former Cleveland American League outfielder and manager. The price of the purchase was reported as $40,000. Keyser will become president of the new organization, which took over the interests formerly held by George Muehlbach. Speaker will be manager of the Blues.

TWO RED SOX SIGN FOR 1933

The signed contracts of Smead Jolley and Gordon McNaughton have arrived at the Fenway Park headquarters of the Boston Red Sox, according to Hi Mason, secretary of the club. Jolley is the hard-hitting catcher - outfielder, while McNaughton is a big right-handed pitcher who signed with the Red Sox near the close of last season.

City A. C. Captures N. Y. Group Title

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C FINAL STANDING
NEW YORK GROUP

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
City A. C.	8	0	45	11	1.000
Bayside T. C.	7	1	35	21	.875
New York A. C.	6	2	32	24	.750
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	4	27	29	.500
The Squash Club	3	5	31	33	.375
Yale Club	3	5	29	37	.375
Columbia U. C.	2	6	19	37	.250
Princeton Club	2	6	18	38	.250
Harvard Club	1	7	16	40	.125

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—City Athletic Club completed its schedule without a single defeat, yesterday, and won the metropolitan Class C and New York Group championship, by defeating Harvard Club on its home courts, 7 to 0. It will now encounter Montclair Athletic Club, which captured the New Jersey group title, on a neutral court next week, for the metropolitan title.

Bayside Tennis Club, defeated early in the season by the winners, 4 to 3, took second place by a 4 to 3 victory over New York Athletic Club, on the courts of the latter, to settle the tie between them. The Winged Foot team also lost to the new group champions, last week.

Columbia University Club and Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club were the other winners in the final round, the former defeating The Squash Club on the Columbia courts, also 4 to 3, while Crescent visited Yale Club, and took the odd match also. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—NEW YORK GROUP—Final Round

CITY A. C. 7; HARVARD CLUB 0

Julian M. Cowen, City, defeated M. S. Mattuck, 11—15, 15—11, 15—8.

D. H. Finck, City, defeated O. D. Wells, 15—9, 15—6.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated F. S. Miley, 15—4, 15—9.

M. H. Fischer, City, defeated A. T. Foster, 12—15, 15—11, 15—8.

Otto Barth, City, defeated E. V. Otis, 15—2, 9—15, 15—7.

Jules Blecher, City, won from Denning Miller, by default.

Edgar K. Simon, City, defeated C. S. Smith, 19—15, 15—0, 15—5.

BAYSIDE T. C. 4, NEW YORK A. C. 3

M. D. Grant, New York, defeated F. A. Sieverman 3d, 15—6, 15—11.

E. W. Kemble, Bayside, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—7, 15—6.

F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated P. R. Lawson, 15—10, 15—13.

R. W. Blake, Bayside, defeated Walter Oertly, 15—12, 18—16.

C. E. Bunn, New York, defeated George Sykes, 15—11, 11—15, 15—11.

J. J. Champlain, Bayside, defeated T. J. McCarthy, 7—15, 15—12, 15—6.

C. H. Bohland Jr., New York, defeated Louis Martin, 15—9, 15—4.

COLUMBIA U. C. 4, THE SQUASH CLUB 3

W. A. Forrester Jr., Squash, defeated R. W. Ince, 15—8, 15—11.

V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated Carlos Lano, 15—4, 15—6.

A. C. Post, Columbia U. C., defeated S. Armstrong, 12—15, 15—13, 15—8.

A. L. Noel, Squash, defeated H. H. Elias, 18—13, 15—8.

J. G. Gibbs, Columbia U. C., won from H. C. Ballou, by default.

S. M. Morey, Squash, defeated Arthur Douglas, 18—13, 10—15, 18—16.

R. C. Aikenhead, Columbus U. C., defeated E. W. Baker, 15—1, 15—3.

CRESCENT A.-HAMILTON C. 4, YALE CLUB 3

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated W. D. Cunningham, 14—18, 15—5, 15—6.

J. H. Ardrey Jr., Yale Club, defeated G. T. Baxter, 15—3, 15—11.

A. J. Fox Jr., Yale Club, defeated D. J. Tobin, 4—15, 15—13, 17—14.

W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated I. H. Peck, 15—13, 15—12.

O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated W. C. Gay, 15—7, 15—7.

J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, defeated H. W. Asher Jr., 15—3, 15—4.

H. J. Mellon, Crescent, defeated J. A. Graham, 17—15, 16—18, 15—9.

Canadians Win Lapham Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 31—Canada defeated the United States in the thirteenth annual team competition for the Lapham Trophy, donated by J. H. Lapham of Boston, for an inH. G. Lapham of Boston, for an international squash racquets match between the two countries, by 11 matches to 4. The competition was inaugurated in 1922 when a Canadian team visited Boston and has been held annually since. Twice English teams which were visiting America competed in 1924 and 1927, winning on the second occasion and the victory on Saturday here gave Canada three wins to the United States' nine.

The victory was a clear-cut one. Not only did the Canadians win 11 out of the 15 matches, but they won eight out of the first 10 played which gave them the trophy for the next year with five matches to play. Individually the Canadians were just as decisive, winning five of the matches in straight games, four with the loss of one each and two in five-game matches. On the other hand three of the four United States successes were after five-game matches and the other after four games. Altogether Canada won 40 games to 20 for the visitors. The summary:

Argue Martin, Hamilton, defeated R. L. Debevoise, New York, 15—3, 15—8, 15—4.

J. K. McCausland, Toronto, defeated K. Nitterauer, Buffalo, 15—14, 15—10, 15—11.

Hubert Martin, Hamilton, defeated Addian W. Smith, Buffalo, 18—17, 15—8, 15—11.

Harold Martin, Toronto, defeated B. Brainard, Hartford, Conn., 11—15, 15—7, 15—10, 15—8.

S. M. Grey, Toronto, defeated Darwin Kingsley, New York, 15—8, 15—7, 15—11.

Dr. F. S. Greey, Toronto, defeated Peter Burgesrd, Buffalo, 15—11, 6—15, 15—10, 15—7.

W. M. Vickers, Toronto, defeated C. Symington, Detroit, 15—10, 13—15, 15—7, 9—15, 15—8.

Don Guthrie, Toronto, defeated P. W. Cooley, Hartford, Conn., 15—4, 15—10, 15—4.

James Wilson, Toronto, defeated H. Hyde, Hartford, Conn., 9—15, 15—10, 15—12, 15—6.

J. H. Thomson, Toronto, defeated George Goodyear, Buffalo, 15—8, 12—15, 11—15, 18—16, 15—9.

H. D. Lancaster, Quebec, defeated Chester Johnson, Detroit, 15—10, 15—6, 9—15, 15—6.

Cyrus Polley, Buffalo, defeated J. H. Chipman, Toronto, 17—16, 15—4, 10—15, 15—12.

George Reindel Jr., Detroit, defeated Arthur Ham, Toronto, 11—15, 8—15, 15—11, 15—7, 15—7.

W. R. Boocock, Buffalo, defeated Don Gunn, Toronto, 17—16, 8—15, 8—15, 15—8, 15—10.

Stanton Barbour, New York, defeated Herman Levy, Hamilton, 15—13, 13—15, 12—15, 15—11, 15—11.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Creighton 35, Butler 25.
Iowa S. T. 41, Penn 24.
Iowa 44, St. Ambrose 24.
Louisville 48, Union 41.
Mount Union 42, Kent State 27.
Nebraska 25, Iowa State 16.
N. C. State 46, Virginia P. I. 25.
N. D. State 42, S. D. State 22.
North Central 28, De Paul 25.
North Dakota C. 23, MacAlester 26.
Randolph Macon 40, Guilford 22.
Sioux Falls 38, Yankton 21.
Superior T. 41, Michigan S. of M. 21.
Wichita Henrys 63, East Central T. 47.
Wittenberg 30, Wabash 25.

A. B. C. ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 31—Entries close Wednesday, Feb. 1, for the thirty-third annual American Bowling Congress tournament, it is announced here by Elmer Baumgarten, president of the association. The tourney opens in Columbus, Ohio, March 9, to last five or six weeks. More than 1100 teams have entered and President Baumgarten expects a total entry of over 3000 by the time the list is closed.

ACE IS LEADING IN STAR SERIES

Official Bacardi Cup Point Score Is Held Up by Committee

HAVANA, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Western Long Island Sound star class yacht, Ace, skippered by Adrian Iselin, today led 11 other finishers across the line to take the lead, in the unofficial point totals, in competition for the Bacardi Cup.

The Ace's time, 2h. 45m. 52s., was the slowest yet registered in the four races thus far held in the annual regatta for the Cuba and Bacardi trophies. Competition is under the auspices of the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association.

The Ace, third in Thursday's initial Bacardi Cup race in which 17 yachts participated, had 31 points after her victory yesterday, according to unofficial computation, and led the Mara, Miramar Yacht Club entry, by two points; the Mara, which won the opening race, was fifth.

Second across the line yesterday was the Western Long Island Sound entry, Gull, piloted by Paul Shields. Tempe III of New Orleans was third, and Almendares III, Havana Yacht Club, fourth.

Because of a number of collisions and alleged violations in the rules, Rafael Posso, chairman of the judging committee, announced that official point totals will be withheld until the regatta ends. Summary of yesterday's 10-mile race follows:

Yacht	Fleet	Skipper	Time h. m. s.
Ace, W. Long Island,	Iselin		2 45 52
Gull, W. Long Island,	Shields		2 53 40
Tempe III, New Orleans,	Jahncke		2 53 45
Almendares III, Havana	Y. C., Schellens		3 03 29
Mara, Miramar Y. C.,	Bru		3 07 42
Tonina, Havana Y. C.,	Washington		3 08 11
Winsome, Peconic Bay,	Edwards		3 15 32
Zelda, Nassau,	Arteaga		3 17 31
Delfin, Havana, Y. C.,	Patterson		3 17 47
Mosquito, Havana Y. C.,	Armas		3 18 35
Altorito, Miramar Y. C.,	Naya		3 23 35
Mickey Mouse, Nassau,	Knowles		3 29 48
Jibaro, Miramar Y. C.			Withdrew
Coco, Havana Y. C.			Withdrew
*Gavilan, Havana Y. C.			Withdrew
Lia II, Miramar Y. C.			Withdrew
Aurrera V, Miramar Y. C.			Not entered
Ellen II, Miramar Y. C.			Not entered

*Not entered in Thursday's first race.

Pool Brothers In Second Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The Metropolitan singles squash racquets championship, the most important of the local tournaments, got under way yesterday, with 31 candidates striving for the honors won last year by J. Lawrence Pool 2d, of the Harvard Club, on the University Club courts. This year the 1932 champion was compelled to yield the honor of leading the seeded list to his younger brother, Beekman Pool, the United States champion, and both came through their opening-round matches yesterday in brilliant style, each winning in straight games. Beekman Pool defeated his fellow member of the Harvard Club champion team, N. F. Glidden, 15—6, 15—9, 15—12; while the champion disposed of Marshall M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—12, 15—11.

Both of the other seeded stars, George D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, withdrew, but several of the lesser lights showed such fine play that the loss was hardly felt. William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, swamped Gerard H. Cox Jr., Yale Club, 15—13, 15—12, 17—16; and D. J. Nightingale, of the home club, disposed of G. J. Leness, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—10, 18—14.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated N. F. Glidden, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—9, 15—12.

W. S. Wonham, Field Club of Greenwich, defeated W. D. Banks, University Club, 11—15, 15—10, 11—15, 15—12, 15—13.

Ralph A. Powers, Harvard Club, defeated P. T. Smith, University Club, 8—15, 15—11, 16—18, 15—10, 18—16.

J. Delafield DuBois, Harvard Club, defeated L. S. Haskins, Racquet & Tennis Club, 15—10, 15—11, 10—15, 11—15, 15—12.

B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Bronxville Field Club, won from G. D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, by default.

J. Lawrence Pool 2d, Harvard Club, defeated Marshall M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—12, 15—11.

D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated George J. Leness, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—10, 18—14.

William E. Coyle, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Gerard H. Cox Jr., Yale Club, 15—13, 15—12, 17—16.

W. S. Barbour, Princeton Club, defeated H. S. Knifin, Rockaway Hunting Club, 18—15, 15—6, 15—6.

AUSTRALIANS NOT TO CANCEL MATCHES

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Australian cricket board of control today made public its answer to the Marylebone Cricket Club in which it reiterated its declaration that the "body line" bowling of the English test-match team was opposed to the spirit of cricket and dangerous to the players.

The board of control advised, however, that it saw no necessity for cancellation of the remaining two tests.

The Marylebone Cricket Club, replying to the first protest of the board against the bowling of Harold Larwood, upheld the English bowler and invited the board to cancel the last two test matches if it felt good relations were endangered. The text of the note to M. C. C.:

The board appreciates the difficulty of dealing with the matter without having actually seen the play. We unanimously regard the "body line bowling" as adopted in some of the games of the present M. C. C. tour as opposed to the spirit of cricket and unnecessarily dangerous to the players.

We are deeply concerned with the ideals of the game and intend they should be protected and have therefore appointed a committee to report what action is necessary to eliminate such bowling from all cricket in Australia beginning with the 1933-34 season. We will forward a copy of the committee's recommendations for your consideration and it is hoped you will cooperate as to the application of the policy to all cricket. We do not consider it necessary to cancel the remaining games of the program.

RUTH HALL WINS FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

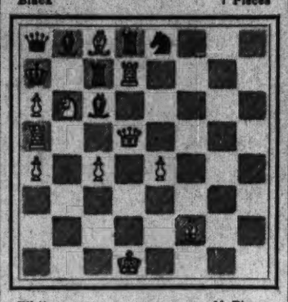
HAVERFORD, Penna., Jan. 31—Ruth Hall of the Merion Cricket Club won the Philadelphia and district women's squash racquets championship by defeating Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, a clubmate, in a delayed final-round match, postponed from Jan. 21. Miss Hall's winning scores were 18—16, 1—15, 11—15, 15—10, 15—5. Last Saturday Mrs. Madeira defeated Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, 18—3, 15—10, 18—13, in the Pennsylvania state women's championship final.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1483
By M. Wrobel

Black 7 Pieces

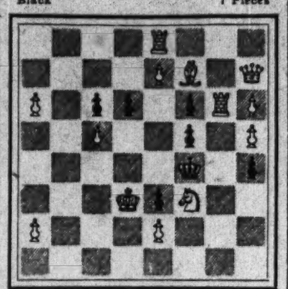


White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (First prize, Western Morning News, first half year)

PROBLEM NO. 1484
By Dr. A. Kraemer

Black 7 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1481. Q-K2
No. 1482. 1. Q-B8 KxR
2. Q-QB5ch
1. ——— KxP or K-K4
2. R-K4ch
1. ——— PxKt
2. R-B5ch (threat)
1. ——— R-B3
2. R-Q4ch
1. ——— B-B2
2. Q-QBch
1. ——— P-Kt3
2. R-K4

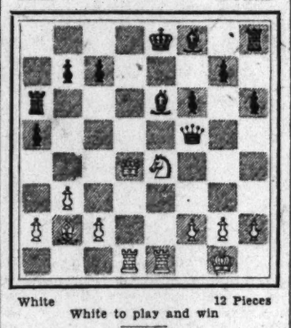
End-Game No. 132. Black wins: 1 RxKt, PxQ; 2 R-Q7, QxR; 3 BxBch, Q-Kt3; 4 R-KR8, and mate next move. White's best defense is 1 . . . BxB, when 2 RxKtP wins in a few moves; or White might try 2 . . . QxKt; 3 BxBch, followed by 4 R(B6)-B7, which is equally decisive.

END-GAMES

This sparkling position is taken from one of the victories of the English master, Pollock. Although not difficult, it is pleasing in its dazzling simplicity. White mates in five. One of many good things in the current "Social Chess Quarterly."

End-Game No. 133

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

Hyman Gordon, Washington University student, has recently won the St. Louis championship tournament. Harry Lew and Calvin Marvin finished second and third, respectively. J. A. Anderson, previous champion, is now living in Fort Worth, Texas, and was unable to compete.

THE CHESS REVIEW

A few weeks ago we announced that I Kashdan was about to edit a chess periodical. Its title is the Chess Review, and the first issue is at hand. Perhaps its most striking feature is clear typography. The type is large and avoids any appearance of space-cramping. In addition, the various articles and comments are well written, from the standpoint of good English. So much for general comment. Among a variety of offerings, we would single out "The Gentle Art of Annoying," a humorous indictment of "coffee-house" tactics written by Donald MacMurray, as making interesting reading, and "Mistakes of the Masters," which promises to be a regular feature edited by Lester W. Brand of Cincinnati, as being instructive as well. There is a fine assortment of games expertly annotated by Kashdan, Horowitz, Reinfeld, and numerous other features to fill many a winter evening.

The address of the Chess Review is 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y. The subscription rate is $2.50 a year. Free sample copies will be sent to all who write for them.

Games from the recent Hastings Congress are beginning to reach this side. Here is one of the first. Sir George A. Thomas, genial British master, defeats Lajos Steiner of Budapest, and a few years ago of New York City. In a Sicilian, the Britisher sacrifices a P, gets a terrific bind which eventually nets him a piece and the game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Thomas White	Steiner Black	Thomas White	Steiner Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 K-R	P-QR4(e)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 P-QKt3	P-R3
3 P-Q4	PxP	20 Q-K4	Q-R3
4 KtxP	Q-B2(a)	21 P-KR3	Q-Kt4
5 Kt-QB3(b)	P-K3	22 R-Q3	R-Kt
6 B-K3	P-QR3	23 B-B7	R-Kt2
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	24 B-Q6	R-K
8 Castles	P-QKt4(c)	25 Q-K5	B-B3(f)
9 KtxKt	PxKt	26 Q-QB5	P-KKt3
10 P-B4	P-Kt5(d)	27 Q-K3	B-Kt2(g)
11 Kt-R4	KtxP	28 Kt-B5	R-R2
12 Kt-Kt6	Q-Q2	29 B-K5	B-B3
13 B-B3	Kt-Q7	30 Kt-K4	R-KB2
14 R-B2	KtxBch	31 Kt-Q6	Q-R3
15 QxKt	B-K2	32 KtxR(K8)	PxB
16 QR-Q	Q-Kt2	33 KtxB	PxP
17 R(B2)-Q2	Castles	34 R-Q8ch	K-R2
		35 Q-K5	Resigns(h)

(a) Usually this move is preceded by P-QR3, but Black probably wanted to invite his opponent right out of the "books."

(b) But White declines the opportunity of disproving Black's move with 5 Kt-Kt5, or P-KB4. Not 5 P-QB4, Q-K4! Should White attempt to prepare P-QB4, admittedly strong for White, with 5 B-K3, and if Kt-B3; 6 B-Q3, Black could play P-Q4 with a good game.

(c) Black has yet to get equality, and since this move does not help, perhaps the slower 8 . . . P-Q3 would be more satisfactory.

(d) Black chooses between accepting the P and allowing White to control the center completely with P-K5, when after Kt-Q4; 12 KtxKt, BPxKt; 13 P-B3 Black would be left with a cramped, lifeless game. White having excellent attacking chances on the K side.

(e) Black's game, already difficult, does not suggest any easy way of completing development. The text is slow, but so would be 18 . . . R-K, aiming at B-B, P-K4, and possible freedom for the Q side.

(f) Not 25 . . . QxQ; 26 PxQ, when White would soon win material on the Q side.

(g) 27 . . . R-Q2 would avoid the immediate loss of the exchange, though sooner or later White should win a Q side P or two.

(h) If 35 . . . RxKt; 36 Q-Kt8!!

MIAMI BILTMORE WOMEN'S GOLF

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Miami Biltmore Country Club women's golf tournament at Coral Gables moved into the second round today with one startling upset already to its credit. Mrs. Tom Wallace of Sapulpa, Okla., was eliminated by Agnes Wayne of Miami, 1 up, in the first round. Mrs. Estelle Drennan of Tulsa, Okla., who tied Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City for medalist honors with 83 strokes, defeated Mrs. J. J. Lennon of Boston, 9 and 7, in the first round. Mrs. Hill defeated Mrs. Art Millea of Mount Kisco, N. Y., 5 and 4. Another 9-and-7 victory was recorded when Bea Gottlieb of New York defeated Mrs. Evelyn Reeve of Cincinnati. The winner of the tournament will be awarded a leg on the Grace Doherty Trophy.

Famous Teams Lose In Cup Football

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 30—Expected and drastic upsets were not confined to skaters on Britain's frozen ponds and lakes Saturday for such famous soccer teams as Aston Villa, Blackburn Rovers, West Bromwich Albion, and Tottenham Hotspur slipped up with a hearty crash and skidded right out of this season's tournament for the English Football Challenge Cup. Matches decided in the fourth round of this world renowned competition provided results almost as astounding as those in the previous round.

Aston Villa, beaten on its own ground by 3 goals to 0 by Sunderland, and Blackburn Rovers beaten by the same score by Birmingham, are joint record holders in the matter of winning the cup the most times. These two clubs have triumphed on six occasions and the first named was recognized as one of the favorites in this year's tournament. It was even suggested it might pull off a great double event by winning the league championship as well. With Aston Villa's departure from the cup competition it is now almost certain that the double feat won't be accomplished this year. Leeds United, held to a draw Saturday by Tranmere Rovers, a third division team, and Derby County, winner over Southend United, 3 to 1, are the only teams which have even the faintest possibility of doing it.

West Bromwich Albion, winner of the trophy in 1931, lost 2 to 0 to Westham United, which is now London's solitary representative in the tourney.

One of the greatest surprises of the round was the defeat of Tottenham Hotspur by Luton Town, 2 to 0. The Spurs, occupants of fourth place in the second division of the league, have been playing good football in recent weeks and the defeat came as a great shock to fans because Luton is lowly placed in the southern section of the third division.

Brighton, a team which by an oversight failed to apply for exemption from the preliminary rounds and elected to play right through from the beginning of the tournament, justified this unprecedented policy by advancing yet another step when it beat Bradford, 2 to 0. The Walsall men, who provided "the" sensation of the third round by conquering the mighty Arsenal, failed against Manchester City and lost a hard-fought game, 2 to 0.

Newcomers to league football, Aldershot Town eliminated Millwall Athletic, Bolton Wanderers did likewise to Grimsby Town, Burnley to Sheffield United, Chesterfield to Darlington, Everton to Bury, and Middlesbrough to Stoke. Ignoring two games which must be replayed—Chester vs. Halifax, Leeds vs. Tranmere Rovers—there are now eight first division sides left in the competition, three from the second and three from division three, southern section.

Operations in the league tournaments were naturally curtailed as the result of cup ties, but there are changes in leadership to record in the southern section, third division, where Exeter City displaces Brentford after the latter's long run as a pacemaker. In the second division, Stoke City takes precedence over Bradford City at the top by virtue of superior goal average.

Glasgow Rangers and Motherwell, holder of the title, are waging a battle royal in the first division of the Scottish league. Both have played the same number of games, both have an equal number of points, but the former has a slightly better goal average. Belfast Celtic retained its lead at the head of the Irish League with a 7-to-2 win over Ballymena and now seems certain to capture the championship.

In an amateur international match at Glasgow, Scotland beat Ireland easily by 6 goals to 0. Obtaining the upper hand in the first half when they scored four goals, the Scotsmen had matters almost as they wanted them. J. M. Dodds, center forward, scored three goals.

GORMAN HEADING INVADING HAWKS

The last time Chicago Black Hawks played the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden they were defeated by a score of 5 to 1; but since then the Hawks have changed not only their personnel, but their manager, too. Tonight the Hawks will skate out on the Garden ice under the leadership of Tommy Gorman, veteran hockey pilot, best remembered by Boston hockey fans as manager of New York Americans a few years back. Helge Bostram, veteran defenseman, is gone and Vic Ripley, forward, has been traded to Boston for the veteran Billy Burch, who was with Gorman as a member of New York Amerks.

Because the game is being played on Boston ice and because the Hawks have not been very impressive against the locals this season, Bruins are expected to triumph. In the three games played between the two teams, Boston won here, 5 to 1, in Chicago, 1 to 0, and the last encounter was a scoreless tie in Chicago during a period when the Bruins were in a scoring slump. When the Hawks first visited here in November, Paul Thompson, brother of the Boston goalie, was playing great hockey, but not so much has been heard of him since. Considerable interest will be centered in the doings of Eddie Shore, Boston defense star, because of the recent publicity regarding his aggressiveness in hockey.

BLUEBIRD RACER IN FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Assembled and ready for Sir Malcolm Campbell's attempt on his own 253-miles-an-hour record on the beach here, his giant Bluebird racer arrived yesterday afternoon in a trim blue crate that filled a box car. It was accompanied by a spare motor, chassis, tires and parts to make a quick change if need be. Two freight cars were required to bring the 27-foot 4½-ton machine and the extra equipment here. Eighteen inches longer than last year, carrying 2500 horsepower in the fastest type of motor ever built, the Bluebird will be all set for test runs as soon as Sir Malcolm is ready to try it out, in preparation for the trials Feb. 10 to 20. Sir Malcolm will join his mechanics here in a few days. He is expected to land in New York today.

CARDINALS LET JOHNSON GO

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31 (AP)—Purchase of Pitcher Sylvester Johnson from the St. Louis Cardinals was announced recently by L. S. MacPhail, president of the Columbus American Association baseball club. Johnson, a right-hander, has been one of the leading boxmen in the National League for the last seven years.

Davis Cup Entries Equal 1928 Record

By the Associated Press

Paris, Jan. 31

THIRTY-THREE nations, equaling the record total of 1928, have challenged France for the Davis Cup, emblem of world tennis supremacy.

The total, including 24 in the European, five in the South American and four in the North American zones, exceeds the 1932 challenging list by three.

Entries close at midnight tonight and the draw for pairings in the 1933 competition will take place this Thursday.

The United States, runnerup in four of the last five challenge rounds in Paris, heads the North American list, which also includes Canada, Cuba and Mexico. The South American entries received are from Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay and Chile.

J. B. Ryerson's 70 Wins Medal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 31—Breaking par with scores of 34—36—70, John B. Ryerson, Cooperstown (N. Y.) Country Club representative, won the qualifying medal yesterday in the sixth annual national championship of golf club champions. Three contestants were tied for second place at 71, the runners-up being Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., Ed Kirouac of Walpole, Mass., and Isaac L. Merrill Jr. of Camden, Maine, a student at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. Goodwin and Kirouac had identical scores, 35 out and 36 in, while Merrill's card had 34 out and 37 in.

Twenty-three of the field of 32 qualifiers returned scores better than 80, including a number of former winners of the club champions tournament, Robert H. Wingate of Jacksonville, 1928 champion, with 73, Carl M. Dann Jr. of Orlando, 1929 champion, with 73, and Howard A. Tryon, Elmira, N. Y., 1930 titleholder, with 75. The qualifiers:

J. B. Ryerson, Cooperst'n, N. Y.	34 36 70
Ed Kirouac, Walpole, Mass.	35 36 71
I. L. Merrill Jr., Camden, Me.	34 37 71
Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y.	35 36 71
Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla.	35 38 73
Carl M. Dann Jr., Orlando, Fla.	36 37 73
Robert H. Wingate, Jacksonville	36 37 73
R. L. Miller, Jacksonville	38 35 73
Jim Spencer, Stanford, Fla.	36 38 74
G. Dudley Ward, Rochester, N. Y.	37 38 75
Howard A. Tryon, Elmira, N. Y.	37 38 75
Curtis Bryan, Jacksonville	37 38 75
Winthrop C. Bradley, Bridgeport	36 39 75
Jack Cummins, Cleveland	35 40 75
Earl C. Hulett Jr., Orlando, Fla.	37 38 75
Robert H. Lansdell, Hackensack	38 38 76
D. Clarke Corkran, Philadelphia	39 37 76
W. I. Drysdale, St. Augustine	37 40 77
Curtis Bryan, Jacksonville	37 38 75
Dom Socoli, Hartford, Conn.	40 39 79
C. E. Hegler, Orlando, Fla.	40 39 79
Harold M. Butler, Hempstead	42 37 79
R. F. Kilthau, Long Beach, L. I.	38 41 79
R.

UNDERBRUSH ON ROADSIDES DISAPPEARING

Massachusetts Beautification Program Gradually Carried Out

Massachusetts' scenic treasures are being cleared of their bars to vision—in other words, the underbrush along state highways generally is being removed as part of the general roadside beautification program, conducted by the State since 1920.

Although the major work consists of planting trees and shrubs to cover unsightly cuts made by road builders, of constructing landscaped parkways at highway intersections, trimming and removing trees to gain grander vistas, yet elimination of underbrush, has played an important rôle in roadside improvement.

In connection with the beautification movement the Massachusetts Forestry Association has resubmitted to the State Legislature a petition seeking to extend highway safety and preserve natural beauties. Under the bill the highway commissioners would be allowed to take additional lands along highways to preserve scenic beauties, build sidewalks and parking spaces. Undoubtedly some clearance of underbrush would be accomplished under the act.

Fourfold Benefit

According to proponents of this type of operation, among whom are Mr. Harold O. Cook, chief forester; Mr. George H. Delano, state maintenance engineer, and Mr. James H. Taylor, highway landscape supervisor and assistant civil engineer, underbrush removal results in fourfold benefit to the State and to highway travelers, namely, highway safety, forest fire prevention, roadside beauty and moth extermination.

Of the four, highway safety perhaps is the greatest factor, for the open forest, which results from the clearing process, permits clear vision to drivers on sharp curves.

Furthermore, the practice aids the State in keeping roads open for winter travel. With brush growing directly beside the right of way snow is forced upon the road and with each additional fall the highway is narrowed by great snow-bank borders. With a clearance on either side of the highway, the snow can be plowed into these areas, leaving a clear, wide path.

Highway safety also is furthered by the provision of cleared areas where automobilists may park off the road.

And with cleared areas between the road and the edge of the forest, motorists' lighted cigarettes are less likely to cause disastrous fires. As for moth extermination, removal of brush helps to prevent transportation of these pests to areas which are free of infection.

Example of Clearance

One of the best examples of underbrush clearance in Massachusetts is a one-mile stretch on the Taunton-New Bedford road, which was cleared last year by a group of unemployed men.

Not one of the beautiful trees was destroyed, but the accumulation of undergrowth was removed to a distance of 15 feet from the road. This splendid section has attracted much attention from passing motorists, many of whom have stopped to examine the work.

Another outstanding specimen of roadside beautification is on the Westfield River parkway in western Massachusetts, where the Westfield River Improvement Association obtained permission from owners of private land for state men to clean out roadside forests. In this particular area the workers continued their clearance program through to the river banks, opening vistas which automobilists never before had enjoyed.

For the most part this work has been accomplished by the State Highway Department under the direction of Mr. Delano and Mr Taylor. However, where State forests touch highways, the Division of Forestry, under Mr. Cook, has undertaken roadside clearance and beautification.

This work is adapted especially for unemployment relief. Under the supervision of a competent director, jobless men can clean up the roadsides as efficiently as experienced workers. In addition, it is work which can be done either in winter or summer.

Massachusetts Roadsides—Wild and Domesticated

Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXAMPLES OF UNCLEARED AND CLEARED UNDERBRUSH

Upper Picture: One of Highways Which Made Myles Standish Forest on Cape Cod Accessible to Motorists. Lower Picture: Result of Landscape Clearance Work on the Taunton-New Bedford Highway

Compensation Act Bill Takes Place Of Adverse Report

Labor organizations in Massachusetts won their point in the state House of Representatives, yesterday, when an adverse committee report was overturned and the bill to provide payments for employees injured in industry throughout the period of their incapacity was substituted. Opponents contended that if the bill is passed, it will disrupt the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The House accepted adverse committee reports on bills to lower fares on common carriers of passengers to 5 cents, to prohibit operation by one man of motor vehicles and other transportaion facilities and to specify penalties for "peeping Toms."

The Senate voted to place on the table the bill seeking to regulate the subletting of contracts for construction of public works and requiring contractors to obey the rulings of the Minimum Wage Commission.

Sixteen bills considered by the committee on power and light propose to prohibit the use of service charges by gas and electric companies. The large number of bills was held as indicative of the wide public demand for such legislation.

Proposed legislation to prevent fraud in the sale of gasoline and oils was heard before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary. Abolition or changes in the Tax Appeal Board makeup were sought before the Committee on State Administration.

The Committee on Elections of the House decided yesterday to recount and pass on the validity of the entire 12,000 ballots cast in the last state elections in the Eleventh Worcester District.

Motion Pictures

"Ronny"

Again the Fine Arts Theater offers pleasing entertainment in the Viennese screen operetta "Ronny" composed by Emmerich Kalman and presented by UFA.

Like most foreign films the plot of "Ronny" is negligible, the story simple. Briefly, it is the romance of a clever costume designer engaged to superintend the costumes in the operetta written by the Prince of Perusa. The star reneges at the last moment and because Ronny can sing and is beautiful she is slipped into her place. On the opening night of the operetta it is evident to the prime ministers and generals that she is not only a success as a singer and an actress but that she stands high in the prince's affections. They asked her to become a Madame Pompadour to the prince and influence him as they dictate. She pretends to accept their proposal but privately decides to disclose their duplicity to the prince. She does this in a highly emotional and effective scene and a few moments later finds she is not to become a Madame Pompadour but a queen.

The charm of the picture lies first in its superb technique, then in its lilting music and captivating dances. Although Käthe von Nagy as "Ronny" is a bit too serious for the part she is a most attractive, lithe brunette utterly charming throughout the picture. Likewise, Willy Fritsch as the Prince of Perusa is a debonair, engaging, and altogether likable character.

There are minor defects in the picture, prolonged and overdone comedy and the obvious running up and down the scale as the hero or heroine ascend or descend the palace stairs, but for the most part, the picture is clever, gay, pleasing entertainment.

Additional features are an amusing Mickey Mouse comedy, "Mickey's Birthday Party," and a version of Delibes' opera, "The Brahmin's Daughter."

Recreation Plans For Jobless Made

Extension of the present gymnasium schedule in the recreational programs for Boston's unemployed, was announced today by Mr. William P. Long, chairman of the committee in charge of recreation for the jobless. Gymnasiums in 11 municipal buildings will be open from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. in addition to the original schedule from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

This extension of the Park Department program, it was reported, is the first of the varied recreational features to be offered free in the buildings by the emergency committee. Mondays and Thursdays will be women's days at the gymnasiums and swimming pools, and the other days of the week will be for men.

Mr. Long has appointed Mr. William M. Mullen, director of competitive sports for the Park Department, to take charge of the additional activities. Through coöperation of local colleges, it was reported, coaches will be provided for special events. It is intended to work the program up to a climax by the middle of spring when competitions will take place.

Bank of U. S. Group Asks State Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today received a committee representing a delegation of the depositors of the Bank of United States.

Among the demands made was that a law be passed making the State responsible for all bank deposits; that New York borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a sum sufficient to pay off the depositors; that there be an investigation of the liquidation of the bank; that the banking department file a suit against Mrs. Max D. Steuer to recover $54,000 which she had on deposit in the bank, but withdrew and that the state seize funds belonging to certain persons said to be involved in the failure of the institution.

After hearing the delegation, Governor Lehman said he would take their demands under consideration.

Funds for Relief Rise to $1,602,401

Funds totaling about $79,000 have been received since yesterday toward the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign's drive for $5,000,000, it was announced from headquarters this morning. The total now has reached $1,602,401, it was said.

Boston public school teachers and other employees of the School Department yesterday voted to contribute to the fund, even though they are giving from one to three days' pay each month to the public welfare and are contributing to other funds, it was said today. Plans for conducting the canvass of these employees were made at a meeting of the Council of Presidents and Teachers' Organization held yesterday afternoon at the Boston School Committee rooms.

Despite the low receipts for yesterday, campaign leaders expect that the week will show substantial donations from the industry group of the city, it was reported. Sizable contributions, already recorded from this source, give evidence, it was said, that business concerns of the city are coöperating in the drive. The necessity of raising the $5,000,000 was evidenced by the report yesterday that four of the larger welfare agencies had made application for $200,000. The money was given to these agencies, it was said. Previous requests from smaller agencies also have been made.

INDUSTRIES MAKE RECORD FOR SAFETY

Decrease in the accident records among industries in Massachusetts was shown in the fourth annual interplant contest for lower accident records conducted by the Massachusetts Safety Council. The best record for the year out of the 161 corporations participating in the contest was made by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation which reported more than 1,500,000 continuous man hours free from lost-time accident. In the L. Q. White Shoe Company, 300 employees worked without an accident during the year, it was reported.

Winners in the groups were Group A, White Shoe Company; Group B United Shoe Machinery Company; Group C, Plymouth Cordage Co. company; Group D, Standard Oil Company of New York and Group E, manufacturing division of the Colonial-Beacon Oil Company, Inc. Certificates of merit also were given to 22 companies which employed 3000 workers and which had lost no time because of accidents during 1932.

CO-OPERATION URGED TO AID BOSTON PORT

Fifty thousand unemployed will be put back to work and property values along the waterfront and throughout the city will return if Boston can obtain a fair share of world trade, Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston told the Foreign Commerce Club at its annual meeting last evening at the Hotel Brunswick.

Organization of all possible forces to obtain for Boston its place in the sun of world commerce, is essential to success, Mr. Nichols pointed out. The time has come when all branches of our trade and industry must see clearly that they have a port interest binding them together in a common effort, he said. He advocated a reduction of abolition of various port charges at government piers to encourage the increase of commerce and the expansion of the excursion business to stimulate passenger travel.

BOSTON IMPORTS REPORTED

With only seven vessels arriving at Boston with foreign merchandise during the last four days of last week, the value of imports at Boston, for immediate consumption was $1,052,516, three-quarters of which arrived on the first two business days of the week, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The previous week the figures were $1,235,853.

Foreign Service Work Described

It is a popular misconception that men who enter the Foreign Service of the United States must have a private income, independent of their pay, in order to progress, according to Mr. Piere de Lagarde Boal, Chargé d'Affaires at Ottawa, Canada, who addressed members of Harvard University interested in this branch of government service in the Lowell House Tower Room last evening.

"Individuals of the service must resign themselves to constant changes in their standard of living, for in moving from one post to another the same pay which enabled one to live like royalty in one place gives a bare existence in another," said Mr. Boal. "In all circumstances, posts and assignments are made with the interests of the government and the people paramount in importance. Foreign Service men must keep this in mind and realize they are not to gain position themselves but serve the government."

Mr. Boal dispelled the illusion that most of the work of the service consisted of attending and giving parties. "The destinies of many nations lie in the hands of a few, and short talks over the tea cup or luncheon table do more toward achieving lasting ends than large parties." Mr. Boal's own career has been one of constant change since his first appointment to the Secretary of the Embassy at Mexico City in 1919. He has since served in Washington, D. C.; Berne, Switzerland; Lima, Peru; Warsaw, Poland; Bolivia and Paraguay.

Bird Protection Topic of Lectures

Announcement of a course of four lectures in the interests of bird protection, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, was made today. The lectures will be given in the Hotel Statler on four Saturday afternoons — Feb. 25, March 4, 11 and 18—at 2:30 o'clock. These lectures will be illustrated with still and motion pictures.

The first of the talks will be given by Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Chief Canadian Game Protector, who will speak on "Conservation News From Canada." Dr. A. A. Allen of Cornell University will deliver the second lecture on "The Songs and Courtships of Birds." The third talk, by Mr. Francis R. Cope Jr. of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, will describe some of the unique birds and bird problems of New Zealand, while Dr. George Miksch Sutton will talk on "A Year of Bird Study on Southampton Island, Hudson Bay."

At the annual business meeting, last Saturday, Mrs. Susan T. Cabot was elected vice-president of the society, and Mr. Winthrop Packard, secretary - treasurer. In addition, Miss Louisa Hunnewell, the Rev. Robert F. Cheney, Mr. Elliott B. Church, Mr. Harlan F. Kelsey, Mr. Harry R. Sinclair and Dr. Charles W. Townsend were elected directors for three years. Mr. Charles B. Floyd, Mr. Elliott B. Church and Mr. George C. Warren were elected to the auditing committee.

MINE UNION REELECTS LEWIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31 (AP)—Tellers of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday certified the reëlection of Mr. John L. Lewis of Springfield, Ill., as president of the organization. The term of office is for two years beginning April 1. Other officers reëlected were Mr. Philip Murray of Pittsburgh, Penna., international vice-president, and Mr. Thomas Kennedy of Hazelton, Penna., international secretary-treasurer.

Antivivisectionists Defend Animals From Experiments

Medical experimentation on animals with its resultant suffering was stamped as a "demoralizing" practice, and protection against the so-called super-zeal of the medical profession in this connection was demanded by about 200 anti-vivisectionists at a legislative hearing today.

The annual battle to strengthen the State's laws against all forms of cruelty to animals was launched before the Committee on Legal Affairs with Dr. John F. Codman, head of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, taking the floor.

Dr. Codman directed his argument chiefly against experimentations on dogs which he said were loosely regulated in medical laboratories throughout the State. Drugs, he said, are being used in place of anæsthetics. Regulations can be laid aside at will, he claimed.

He cited 60 cases listed in one magazine where anæsthetics were not used in these experiments. Members of the medical profession, he added, deny that any substantial gains have been made through these experiments.

'SAVING' IN SCHOOL PROGRAM DECRIED

Reduction in the cost of education as a means of economy was decried in a statement issued yesterday by the Massachusetts Child Council.

"There is no inherent reason why the great exigency for reducing appropriations should not enlist the counsel and the services alike of those who know the values in Massachusetts of provisions for child and general social welfare and those who have developed an economical concern in them. There is no reason why an orgy in spending should be followed by an orgy in saving—meaning in each case action without reasoning and calculation," the statement declared.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy with rising temperature; probably rain Wednesday night; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain Wednesday night.

Maine: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday; rain Wednesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy and warmer; rain Wednesday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing north or northwest winds becoming southerly and increasing Wednesday, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	44	Montreal	20	22
Bismarck	2	16	Nantucket	34	36
Boston	30	38	New Orleans	54	56
Buffalo	34	34	New York	30	40
Calgary	-2	20	Norfolk, Va.	40	44
Charleston	44	52	North Platte	32	48
Chicago	30	38	Philadelphia	36	44
Cincinnati	34	38	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	56
Denver	22	40	Pittsburgh	36	36
Eastport, Me.	30	34	Portland, Me.	30	38
Hatteras	42	46	Raleigh	40	46
Honolulu, T.H.	..	74	St. Louis	44	54
7 p.m. Jan. 30	70	..	St. Paul	18	30
Helena, Mont.	14	30	Salt Lake City	18	34
Huron, S. D.	18	34	San Francisco	44	52
Jacksonville	56	62	Santa Fe, N.M.	24	32
Kansas City	48	50	Seattle	38	40
Key West	72	78	Tampa	58	74
Los Angeles	44	60	Washington	32	42
Memphis	48	50	Wichita, Kan.	46	50
Miami, Fla.	68	74	Williston, N.D.	-14	12

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 31.
B—Maximum Jan. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:15 p. m., Wednesday 3:40 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:26 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Open house concert by Mr. Howard Harrington, tenor, and Mr. Edwin Bitteliffe, pianist and accompanist, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War: Reserve officers' night, speaking program. First Corps Cadet Armory, Columbus Avenue, 8:15.

Congregational Church Union: Annual meeting, address, "Personally Responsible," by the Rev. Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 8.

University Division, State Department of Education: Opening lecture in course on Contemporary Drama, by Prof. H. W. L. Dana, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 7:45.

New England Conservatory of Music: "Evening of Comedy," productions of four one-act plays, benefit Reconstruction Clinic, Jordan Hall, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Lecture, "Making Your Home Inviting," by Miss Eleanor Muicahey, 7.

Everett C. Benton Lodge, A. F. and A. M.: Dinner and dance, Hotel Statler, 7.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Ronny," film, at 1:19, 3:25, 5:31, 7:37, 9:43 p. m.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Hotel Women's Relief Association: Entertainment by dramatic students, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Ship Models, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "A Pond Life Aquarium," 11 and 4:30; Clipping and Orchestra Club meetings, 3 and 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

New England Historic Genealogical Society: Annual meeting, illustrated lecture, "The Two Hiawathas," by Miss Mabel F. Knight, adopted by Omaha Indians, Wilder Hall, 2:30.

Brookline Woman's Club: Executive board meeting, 150 Babcock Street, Brookline, 10.

International Institute, Y. W. C. A.: Annual exhibit of oils and water colors by Armenian students, 190 Beacon Street, all day.

Sale, benefit unemployment fund and Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Exchange, home of Mrs. Ellen Ellis Rigby, 275 Beacon Street, 6.

Boston Rotary Club: Ladies' day, luncheon, address, "Permanent Values," by Mr. Donald A. Adams, former Rotary president, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Ronny," film, at 1:19, 3:25, 5:31, 7:37, 9:43 p. m.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles; early eighteenth century embroidered coverlets lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; eighteenth century furniture lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim rugs; prints by Whistler. New accessions.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Women Artists of New England." Through Feb. 4.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

Casson Galleries, 57 Boylston Street—Paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Feb. 4.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Persian art in the Ali-Kuli Khan collection. Through Feb. 11.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aikens. Through Feb. 11.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition of "Fifty Prints of the Year." Through Feb. 11.

Doll & Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Landscape paintings by Evelyn Carter. Through Feb. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Oils, water colors and etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings and pastels by Florence Leland Thompson, portraits and landscapes by Annie E. Riddell. Through Feb. 10.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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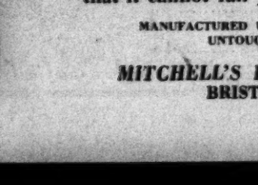

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EDUCATIONAL

Facts as Best Basis of Economy

Education as Safeguard Against Mob Rule

By JOSEPH ROSIER
President National Education Association

LOCAL governments including schools have received their revenues largely from the direct property tax. In most states farms and homes now constitute less than one-half of the wealth, but such property is bearing far more than one-half of the taxation for the support of local government and schools. In a few states there has been a shift of educational support from the local community to the state. In those states the problem of maintaining the schools is less difficult.

School people throughout the country have not and do not oppose reasonable adjustments for meeting the economic changes that are taking place. They are opposed to selfish interests making use of existing conditions for evading the burden of education. There are those who are at heart opposed to the American system of public education in its entirety and there are others who accept public education in a limited sense only. These elements in our country under the guise of economy drives and criticism of educational practices and policies seek to weaken or undermine the structure of our pubic school systems. The cries are raised that public education is costing too much and that too great a proportion of general revenues is being used for this support of the schools. Our educational leadership cannot placate or satisfy those who do not believe in public education and who are distrustful of true democracy.

Priority Rights

In the recent Citizens' Conference held in Washington a group representing varied interests took the position that in the readjustment of public expenditures education should have a high degree of priority. In other words the policy was enunciated that in the reduction of public expenditures, those for public education should suffer the least reduction.

It is hoped that the sanity and judgment which has held most parts of the country to the support of an efficient program of education will eventually prevail in those places where hysteria and panic have caused damaging reverses.

The charge of critics of our school systems that they have been overdeveloped in response to the ambitions of zealous educators is without foundation. It is true that during a long period there has been a steady increase of public educational activities. These developments came in response to public opinion and in all cases have been widely approved by the people.

It should be noted that all of those things denounced as fads and frills have been incorporated into school programs as a result of the pressure of local groups of citizens. This is true not only with reference to the enrichment and expansion of the curricula in elementary and secondary education but also in all of the more recent additions to the curriculum.

There has been a remarkable period of growth in the construction of elementary and high school buildings and in their equipment. The magnificent high school buildings found in practically every city and town of the country were provided by generous bond issues overwhelmingly approved by the votes of the people and supported by chambers of commerce and real estate organizations which now emit cries for liquidation of educational activities.

For Sane Viewpoint

The school people of our country realize that the house of education must be put in order just as readjustments must be made in the field of industry and commerce In confronting the readjustments which are made obligatory on account of the depression we should develop a sane conception of public service. The most universal form of social service has been in the field of public education. The battle for tax-supported elementary and high schools was fought out in this country in the days of Horace Mann. Such controversies as we have had from his day to the present time have hinged about the extent of such educational service. We have had those who reluctantly but finally conceded that elementary education of all our children should be provided at public expense. It is only in recent years that the people have seemingly accepted the theory that universal high school education should be provided by public taxation.

Today there are those who suggest that bars to the high school should be set up in the form of fees for admission. The extent to which the state should provide higher education is an acute question in practically every state. It is significant that the citizens' conference held in Washington put down as the most vital of all forms of public education that given in our higher institutions of learning supported by the states.

The existence of the American public school system depends upon the interest and the support of the American public. School people must be willing to meet the intelligent and critical discussion of the cost of education. Taxpayers have been disturbed and confused by talk of waste in the support of our schools. We frequently hear the charge that too much of our public income is being spent for education and that we have gone beyond the limit of reason in such expenditures. Instead of irresponsible talk the people should have the facts which are readily available and speak for themselves.

Calls for Intelligent Study

The problems of public education as well as of all of our economic problems must be solved by intelligent study and investigation. Our government and its institutions have been built up through a long period of struggle and constructive effort. Sanity and sober judgment should rule in all adjustments made for meeting the changes in the modern social order.

The founders of our government realized that people could be free only in the sense that they are intelligent and that intelligence is based upon education. Social progress is measured by the spread of democracy. It has been said that public education is a device for making a nation safe for democracy. The greatest guarantee we have in our country today against revolution and mob rule is found in the intelligence and stability of the great majority of our people which are the direct results of our systems of education. From the standpoint of democracy the greatest result of education is that it diminishes the noise of the mob and starts people to thinking. This education that will assure the security and the integrity of the nation must be available to all the children of all the people. Therefore the state and the nation must assume such a portion of the support of public education as will guarantee the fullest freedom for intellectual and spiritual growth in a democracy.

An American School In International Setting

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York,

THE American People's College in Europe—an American school in an international setting, which has grown from a handful of students in 1930 to 220 in 1932—is announcing its expanded 1933 curriculum which provides a full program of extensive travel through ten European countries, study at its Alpine center at Oetz-in-Tirol, Austria, and specialized courses in European culture capitals.

As an educational non-profit organization, sponsored by a group of American educators, the college offers its various study tours at costs ranging from $350 for short-term summer students of nine and a half weeks to $860 for a year abroad.

Identified with the progressive education movement, this college departs from traditional educational methods used in the United States. In addition to incorporating, with modifications, the Danish People's College basic ideas, S. A. Mathiasen, the director, has gone a step further in combining extensive travel with courses of study at the college.

Thus the student spends considerable time traveling with members of the European staff, meeting European people, learning of their national cultures, their problems and their ways of life, and forming international friendships.

Recognizing practical American necessities of credit study abroad, the college next year will send its long-term students, who spend from eight to fifteen months abroad, to European cities where they will study under its auspices at continental universities and conservatories. Credit for this work is transferrable to colleges in America. Such coöperative arrangements have been made with educational agencies in Vienna, Austria; Rome, Italy; Budapest, Hungary; Exeter, England; Grenoble, France; and Munich, Germany.

To make this threefold program of travel, study in the Tirol, and specialized work in European educational centers possible for Americans of ordinary means has been one of the purposes in the establishment of the American People's College, according to Mr. Mathiasen. To achieve this, students live and travel simply and by so doing see the Europeans as they actually live.

Needs of the individual student are regarded as most important in the educational program of the college, Mr. Mathiasen says. This emphasis, however, does not preclude travel and study in groups. These groups, organized to meet special interests of students, spend varying lengths of time in Europe. Regular terms are from five to fifteen months, though shorter summer courses are also offered for those unable to spend a longer time abroad.

The first 1933 sailing of students will be Feb. 8 on the S. S. Leviathan. Another group will leave April 8 on the S. S. Westernland and several groups are scheduled to sail during June and July.

Study at the college center, according to its director, is stimulated through discussions and conferences with both American and European teachers brought to the center to live among the students and present their ideas in informal fashion.

Rather than giving the student an "education" in any specified course of study—no matter what length or how intensive—the American People's College hopes to awaken and develop interests that will lead the students to a period of education that will be lifelong in duration.

The college is sponsored by a group of educators who form its advisory committee. Included on this committee are Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University, the chairman; Dr. Robert Morss Lovett of the University of Chicago; Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick of Columbia; Dr. H. A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York, and Dr. George S. Counts, director of the International Institute at Columbia. Dr. Jay B. Nash of New York University is chairman of the admissions committee.

Courtesy of Swedish State Railways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITHIN ARCTIC CIRCLE SOME SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND PLAYGROUNDS LOOK LIKE THIS

Enjoying a Recess at Lapp School in Northern Sweden.

Though the Lapps are nomads who follow their reindeer across the wilds of northern Scandinavia, the Swedish Government provides the children with the same degree of education as other young Swedish citizens. In the summer time the specially trained teachers follow the tribes into the mountains, where the reindeer run for their grazing, and in the winter they continue their classes in small communities in the lowlands, near the coast, where the reindeer find fodder in the form of moss.

The summer schools are turf huts or tepees, where the children kneel on fresh birch twigs as they recite their lessons, and in winter more permanent shelters have been provided, but yet primitive enough to resemble the "kåtas" or summer huts. The children are not used to chairs at home and so have none at school. To be prepared for their hardy life in the open they must not be made soft while learning their lessons. They are lively children who shout when school is out as lustily as any city youngsters. They may not climb many trees, but they are completely at home in the snow.

This school is located at Jukkasjärvi, a village on the Torne River, near its source, the Torne Träsk Lake, and the photographer is Borg Mesch of Kiruna, the mining town near by. Mr. Mesch is a famous mountain climber. Last year he was in the United States to visit his son, who is an electrical engineer living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New Competition And Its Character

The old law of growth, expansion, and competition will not be annulled. Energy of increasing life forever seeks expression. But the nature of the contest will change. With increasing wisdom, men will more clearly distinguish friend from foe.

Men will fight against ignorance, disease, and poverty, and not against each other. They will combat selfishness, privilege, greed, and hate. They will free themselves from the constant pressure of blind increase of population. They will war against crime, feeble-mindedness, and insanity. They will attack every blight of inheritance and environment. Superstition, prejudice, and credulity will be overcome.

Men of the future will look back at the present as a time of civil strife, when brother fought brother, while both were vulnerable to the common enemy; but also a beginning of rebellion against this stupidity, and as a period of transition from the old age to the new—Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College.

Virtue in a Teacher

The results of a series of investigations made by a group of scientists of Columbia and Yale Universities were a short time ago recorded under the title of "Exploring Your Mind." These researchers devised a number of experiments whereby they could accurately test the tendency of a student to lie, cheat, or steal. Quoting from their findings, "One of the finest things that came out was that in some schools there would be a particular teacher whose classes ran distinctly higher for honesty than did others in the same building. The authors became convinced that these cases were due chiefly to the fine personal influence of the teacher. In some schools the pupils were very dishonest. They were passed the following year under one of these superior teachers. Within a year this class changed from the most dishonest to the most honest class in the building." "Is it necessary to ask an American mother and father if they would prefer their children to receive their ideals with such a superior teacher? How much is such a teacher worth to a community?"

Advertising—and You

III—Record of Commercial and Social Progress

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS
Advertising Writer and Executive
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM the radio set comes the closing strains of the orchestra. The announcer cuts in with, "You have just heard a group of numbers by Madame L'Aria, by courtesy of—" and follows with the name of the sponsor and the product advertised.

Turn back the pages of history. Imagine yourself in ancient Babylon. Do you not perceive something familiar in the voice of the "barker" outside some tradesman's shop, extolling the virtues of the wares within? Do you not see in the symbol of his trade, hung over the shop door, a hint of the many trademarks which confront you on billboards, which at night are even outlined against the sky by myriad twinkling lights?

Advertising 5000 Years Ago.

Advertising has a history, almost as old as the history of mankind. It is virtually a record of social, commercial and economic progress.

In the sense of a public notice, advertising can be traced back 5000 years, to bricks in Babylonian temples, each of which bore stenciled inscriptions of the name of the temple and of the King who built it. Probably the first written forms of advertising were announcements on papyri of rewards for runaway slaves.

Not until the time of Imperial Rome do we find written advertisements in the commercial sense. The ruins of Pompeii contain many such inscriptions. A typical one announces the opening of a public bath, promising to those who attend such attractions as "slaughter of wild beasts, athletic contests, perfumed sprinkling and awnings."

The handbills you sometimes find on doorsteps or in mail boxes have their ancestry in the "libelli" of ancient Rome. Many of these were notices of absconding debtors. Evidently, thus to be "libeled" was unpleasant then as now, for from this connotation comes the English word, "libel."

With the decline of Rome, literacy almost disappeared and the progress of advertising was halted, to be resumed almost a thousand years later with the invention of printing and the renewed impetus to commerce. The appearance of newspapers offered a new vehicle and greatly increased the use of advertisements. At first, many of these were such items as notices of runaway apprentices, descriptions of highwaymen (it was before the organization of a police force), with a scattering of publishers' announcements. Gradually tradesmen's notices increased.

Modern advertising has developed within the past century, with the great expansion in commerce and centralization of industry. Home manufacture has given place to mass production. No longer does a man win a living by making shoes for his neighborhood. Instead he works with thousands of others in a factory which makes shoes for a nation.

Advertising's Modern Channels.

In achieving the distribution and consumption upon which such mass production depends, advertising is essential. As a result, in the United States alone, in the past three decades, the money spent for advertising has multiplied tenfold, the latest figures available, placing the amount at two billion dollars annually.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"A THREEFOLD SERVICE."

To Dissuade Young People From Roaming the Country

Juvenile protection committees in parent-teacher associations are concentrating much of their time and thought toward keeping young people from joining the ranks of the army of transient youths now roaming the country, presumably in search of employment. Jean Powell Madden, chairman of juvenile protection for the Illinois Congress, has suggested constructive measures toward this end in the Illinois Parent-Teacher Bulletin.

In an article entitled "A New Juvenile Protection Project," she writes: "Never before have communities faced such a challenge to use to the utmost their existing facilities. The school curricula should be enlarged and diversified wherever possible. Class hours might be extended. Trade courses should be made available to community groups for recreation and vocational activities. The public library is a great factor.

"Gymnasiums, athletic parks and fields should be opened to wider and more varied uses. . . . Each community might well undertake some publicity calculated to make boys think twice before leaving home and friends and the community in which they have a recognized place. . . . Never before has there been such urgent need for well thought out parent-teacher activities and projects, budgeting time and energy as well as money. That local parent-teacher associations are meeting this emergency merits the grateful appreciation of their communities and is a glorious justification of their existence."

The editors of this page would like to hear of efforts to meet this problem, so that we may have good articles on the subject.

A Safety Program

The safety program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers was discussed recently by the class in safety education at Teachers' College, Columbia University. Safety projects sponsored by the congress include motor traffic clubs in high schools, schoolboy patrols and other activities contributing to the development of safety-minded citizens, with special emphasis on the part played by parents and teachers in influencing child attitudes toward safety. Miss Marian Telford, chairman of safety for national congress, and field secretary for the National Safety Council, led the discussion for the class.

Teaching Total Abstinence

By BERTHA R. PALMER
State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Six Years.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bismarck, N. D.

EDUCATORS agree with the old adage, "Like teacher, like school," and find it is as true in teaching total abstinence as in manners and habits of speech; more things are caught from the teacher than are taught by the teacher. The key to teaching this subject effectively is the teacher; and a positive attitude by the teacher upon the subject is necessary. One cannot impart to pupils with any degree of conviction what he has not incorporated as truth within himself.

In North Dakota the open saloon has not existed since the days of the State's admission into the Union. Speakeasies and blind pigs, yes, we have had them; it is whispered we have them yet, but the open saloon with its attendant evils of poverty, neglect, cruelty, and debauchery have no place in the memory of a majority of young teachers now employed in our schools. Naturally, our teaching material emphasizes the findings of natural science in the laboratory, and the reports and evidences of those who remember the conditions which existed before 1920 when the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. To teach effectually the mental, moral and economic evils arising from the use of alcoholic beverages is one of the educational problems of the day, and the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction has faced this problem squarely.

State Laws

Our state laws require each teacher in the common schools to "give special and thorough instruction concerning the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effect upon the human system" throughout the school year, and that not less than one hour be set aside on Temperance Day, the third Friday in January, for "instruction and appropriate exercises relative to the history and benefits of prohibition and prohibition laws of North Dakota." No definite outline or course of study is prepared but teachers supplement from observation the rather meager information available in textbooks.

More than half the teaching positions in our State are one-teacher schools in rural districts, and materials reach the teachers only through the office of the county superintendent. At the present time it is necessary that an adequate and satisfactory program of information be furnished teachers. This must include (1), natural science proofs that alcohol is a habit-forming, narcotic poison, and that even in small quantities it is always a depressant and never a stimulant or a food; (2), a realization that the attempts for over 100 years to protect women and children in the home from evils of disease, insanity, poverty and disgrace, caused by the liquor traffic, culminated in the prohibition of the manufacture, transportation and sale of beverage alcohol; (3), that the benefits of the Eighteenth Amendment are social, economic and physical as a result of the closing of 200,000 saloons; no "blue Monday," increase of the use of dairy products and the sales of radios, autos, washing machine, homes, etc; (4), that the liquor traffic, born of a pitiless lust for gain, is untiring in its attack upon enforcement and unscrupulous in its propaganda regarding law observance.

A Double Program

To meet this double problem of information for teachers in the field and those in training we have sponsored a double program. For those in the field we sent through the county superintendent's office for three consecutive years a 12-page leaflet containing program material suitable for elementary children and to supplement textbooks. This was enthusiastically received and with letters of appreciation from the teachers came a demand for more and more definite facts. For two years we sent out monthly bulletins embracing factual material which supplied this demand. The content of this material we shall give in a second article telling the actual workings of our program in the schools.

For teachers in training we supplied this same material through the normal instructors. Each summer a natural scientist lectures on temperance instruction in each state institutional school for one day, and the following day meets with classes in social studies, psychology, hygiene and literature. We have found a school of instruction for state and county supervisors held at a state institution the week before the opening of the fall term very profitable. County superintendents, supervisors, and members of the state institutional faculties who are directly responsible for temperance teaching in rural-method training classes are brought together for one week. The first five days are spent in studying the latest and best means and materials for improving the class teaching in elementary schools; at this time much attention is given to temperance teaching. A specialist, in at least one phase of this subject is always in attendance for the week. Attention is given not only to temperance in alcoholic beverages but in food and recreation as well. At the end of this period the supervisors go out on a regular schedule prepared by the state department, into every county, and contact teachers in the field, thus inciting interest in this phase of public instruction.

Students Want To Know How to Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore.

BELIEVING that failure of many university students is due not to "dumbness" or lack of interest or application, but because the student simply has never learned the fundamentals of study, the University of Oregon offered a course entitled "methods of study."

The course has been so successful and the students taking it are so enthusiastic that the instructor, Dr. B. W. DeBusk, professor of education, has been busy perfecting it so that more students may take advantage of it.

Dr. DeBusk found early in the course that the students fell naturally into two groups, those who had difficulty in comprehending words and those who had difficulty with sentences or paragraphs. Often a student who couldn't spell could easily sense the meaning of a paragraph. In other cases students could visualize and spell words, but could get little sense from an entire paragraph.

Work in Pairs

Basing his technique on correction of these two major faults, he paired the students accordingly. Those who have difficulty with words but can comprehend paragraphs were teamed with those who could spell but could not handle entire paragraphs. In this way each student could help the other.

At the beginning of the term all students were given the Iowa Comprehension Test in reading social science, literature and physical science. Their high school records and mental tests were carefully studied so that faults could be carefully analyzed.

In football and other sports the first thing a coach does is to drill his men in fundamentals. Before they get into a game, or into practice simulating a game, they are taught the technique of playing. This class is accomplishing the same thing. It prepares the students for the work they must do in other courses, in which methods of study are the tools employed.

After the class had been in session only a few weeks remarkable improvement was shown by several students. One boy who entered the class had earned but two college credits previously—one in military training and one in physical education. It was found that he simply failed to visualize and comprehend what he read. After a few weeks of work he not only could recall content of paragraphs, but of entire pages, and now is making normal progress in his studies.

Confidence Regained

Often students do not realize their faults, which tends to increase their feeling of inferiority. Once their trouble is analyzed, and remedial work begun, they regain confidence and in a short time are making great progress.

The study course is also of aid to Dr. DeBusk's clinic class. These students are working on problems of teaching, and the class serves as an excellent laboratory.

The class, which lasts one term, carries three hours of credit, so that those taking it may "earn while they learn." Some of those enrolled are making normal progress, but have a slight difficulty and as these are being corrected, find they are enabled to make higher grades and get more out of their other courses. The course, while primarily planned for freshmen, is open to anyone in the university.

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Choosing a School?

Get in touch with the excellent schools that advertise in the Monitor on Tuesday and Saturday. Several hundred school advertisers are represented in the MONITOR each year.

THE HOME FORUM

A Shakespearean Adventure in Burgundy

LONG before Shakespearean tragedy had become more to me than a mere literary delight, I used to wander, in springtime and summer, throughout the delectable Duchy of Burgundy. That sunny province of old France King Lear, I think, had in mind, when he bestowed upon his daughter, Goneril, her portion of land:

With shadowy forests and with champaigns rich'd
With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads.

Often, in those days, I would ask myself how it came about that, in the opening scene of the tragedy from which I have quoted, it is the King of France who takes Cordelia to wife, and why the Duke of Burgundy is introduced into a drama ostensibly written round a legendary English king, in a legendary English setting.

Later these difficulties vanished, when I understood that "King Lear" was actually set, not in England, but in France. That the strife between the aged monarch and his daughter symbolized the French wars of religion during the sixteenth century. That Goneril was represented, in history, by Catherine de Medici, queen-mother of France, leading spirit of the Catholic Party; and that King Lear had indubitably for historic original a great Burgundian nobleman, Gaspar de Coligny, Lord Admiral of France, the leader of the Huguenot Party. I further learned, by studies and inferences, with which I need not trouble the reader, that Catherine de Medici stood, not only as it seemed for Goneril in "King Lear," but also for the First Witch in Lear's companion play, "Macbeth." Evidently, she was regarded by contemporaries as a "man-woman," since d'Aubigné, the Huguenot poet, from whom Shakespeare drew hints for "Macbeth," had described her, in his "Les Tragiques," as a "femme hommace," while Banquo had said, correspondingly, of the weird sisters:

You should be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to interpret
That you are so.

Past question, I thought, d'Aubigné and his fellows looked upon Catherine as a most masculine lady. Swiftly an idea flashed through my mind. Since "King Lear" seems to be set in Burgundy, with its great storm scene geographically located near Tonnerre, in the valley of the Armançon, why not pay a flying visit to Burgundy, and see what can be found out *sur place?*

To Burgundy I went; taking Paris on the way. Early one spring evening I reached Tonnerre. Where should my explorations begin? Upon that point there need be but small consideration; for on my way through Paris I had halted, to discuss the matter with a friend well known in French literary circles, who had promptly echoed my suggestion, "Le Château de Tanlay."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Archives Photographiques, Paris

The Château of Tanlay, Ancient Home of the Coligny Family in Burgundy, France

Tanlay Castle, I knew, had belonged to the Coligny family, and, during the period of the civil wars, was occupied by Admiral Coligny's brother, d'Andelot, whom Gaspar (King Lear) had been visiting there, in the summer of 1568, before the great storm caught him, near Moulins. But whether Tanlay Castle still existed neither my Parisian friend nor I could say. We took it upon trust.

"Does the castle at Tanlay still stand?" I asked my chauffeur on the steps of the hotel.

"Yes, sir."

"Drive there, then." Along the rain-veiled valley of the Armançon we sped, entered the village of Tanlay, and pulled up before the arched guardian buildings of the great courtyard.

Feeling like a modern Jack-the-Giant-Killer, I boldly splashed my way across the vast courtyard, and knocked at the entrance door of this towered and moated mansion. Silence, and a pause! I knocked again, waited; and this time heard steps softly approaching from within. The door opened; and there stood before me a short, round-faced, old lady, tightly robed in immaculate black.

"I am a writer from London, Madame, much interested in the Colignys. May I visit, a little, this castle?"

"Certainly you may, Monsieur. I will take you round." Well informed, intelligent, lucid, my guide did admirably the honors of a château which, from plans and documents which she afterwards showed me, had been built by the Colignys during the first half of the sixteenth century, upon foundations of an earlier feudal fortress.

Of Shakespeare, my guide knew nothing; of Gaspar de Coligny and his family, quite a lot. "This is d'Andelot's bedroom; and there is the bedroom of Admiral Coligny with his study adjoining. In the tower above us were held the meetings, for discussion of policy, between Coligny, d'Andelot, Henry of Navarre, Condé and other Huguenot chiefs." My guide drew me to a window. "You see that copse, Monsieur?—well, there, behind the trees, existed, in the old days, huts and secret hiding-places where at times of great danger the occupants of Tanlay Castle concealed themselves disguised as peasants." I thought of Edgar in "King Lear," shivering in the guise of a mad peasant "poor Tom's a-cold!" Edgar, let me add, stands in the play for Henry of Navarre.

We entered a room in the tower. My eye was caught by a painting upon its ceiling, representing a group of persons pictured with allegorical, or symbolic intent. "Who is the nude male figure?"

"Charles IX, King of France," came the answer; and I remembered the many references, in contemporary French chroniclers, to the stark defencelessness of their land. My glance turned to a two-headed woman standing by Charles's side.

"Who is she with two faces—one of them bearded?"

"Catherine de Medici." It was the answer I was expecting; for already there had come vividly to mind Banquo's words concerning the witches, who "should be women," but were not; and I had guessed that I was looking at a representation of the historic original of the First Witch in "Macbeth," and of Goneril in "King Lear." Another important identity I had already divined; though I put the question, to make certain.

"Who is the old, gray-bearded man, with long gray hair?"

"The Admiral of France, Gaspar de Coligny, as Neptune." Mentally I saluted King Lear.

"And those two?"

"They are Antoine de Bourbon and the Duke of Guise." I smiled again; for that couple, in terms of Shakespeare's tragedy, as I interpret it, stand for Gloucester and Edmund: and I had already perceived that the symbolical group, at which I was gazing, comprised approximately, all the dramatis personæ of "King Lear," with a duplicated character or two from "Macbeth" in addition. Had my friend in black but known even a little of Shakespeare, how thrilled she must have been, by the revelation of the secret that her ancient, and beloved, castle held.

Leaning back against the cushions of the car, as we sped from the precincts of Tanlay, in quest of my next objective, Moulins, scene of the storm in "Lear," I sensed the fall of the heavy raindrops, that still shrouded in vaporous gloom the green valleys of "waterish Burgundy," and could easily suppose that the Coligny's ancestral home, which I had been thus led to visit, before even I could vouch for its material existence, was but some phantasy, some dream castle, that must surely vanish with an awakening to the world of facts.

PERCY ALLEN.

The Family Carriage

Travel was a part of every Southern planter's life. Before the day of railroads the family carriage was an institution. Large, cumbersome, swung high on suspension springs, it rocked and rolled along the rough roads of the lower South with all the dignity of a limousine and with more picturesqueness. It was trimmed with brass and gold and usually had the family coat of arms adorning the doors. There were light metal steps on which the ladies mounted and which were pulled in when the door closed, leaving the uninitiated wondering how the precious freight was loaded on or off. The horses were groomed and harnessed in the best of style, and high upon the box sat a majestic son of Africa, the happiest product of the plantation system. Such an outfit one might see any day upon a lonely country road making its way for miles or hundreds of miles to visit neighbors or kindred in distant states.

Sometimes these Southern gentlefolk were on their way to New Orleans or Charleston to see the races. In summer they were likely to be seeking the way to Pass Christian for the Gulf bathing beaches or else they wandered farther away to the mountains of North Carolina, in order perchance that the planter might take part in a caucus of South Carolina politicians. But wherever they went they stayed weeks or months to get the worth of their long journey. To travel all the way from Alabama to Old Virginia was no small undertaking even to the tough and wiry frames of our antebellum planters and there was therefore much necessary hospitality on the way. If one may believe some of the contemporary accounts, however, there was often a good deal of querying and wagging of heads when the outriders, the drivers, and the horses, not to mention the gentlemen and ladies who clambered out of these overland arks, all settled down at a distant cousin's for a month's sojourn.—From "The Cotton Kingdom. A Chronicle of the Old South," by WILLIAM E. DODD. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Golden Morning

Under the wind, the grasses stir
Like bronze weed under seawater.
The young fox moves upon the earth
With a tranced step as though beneath
The hushed sun-shadowed ocean. Deep
In pools of light, the rabbits keep
A pact with dream; the tawny fawn
Quivers, and, like a leaf, is gone,
Tossed on the golden seas of wind,
Leaving a print of hooves behind.

FRANCES FROST.

Twilight on Egdon Heath

The distant rims of the world and of the firmament seemed to be a division in time no less than a division in matter. The face of the heath by its mere complexion added half an hour to evening; it could in like manner retard the dawn, sadden noon, anticipate the frowning of storms scarcely generated, and intensify the opacity of a moonless midnight to a cause of shaking and dread.

In fact, precisely at this transitional point of its nightly roll into darkness the great and particular glory of the Egdon waste began, and nobody could be said to understand the heath who had not been there at such a time. It could best be felt when it could not clearly be seen, its complete effect and explanation lying in this and the succeeding hours before the next dawn; then, and only then, did it tell its true tale. The spot was, indeed, a near relation of night, and when night showed itself an apparent tendency to gravitate together could be perceived in its shades and the scene. The sombre stretch of rounds and hollows seemed to rise and meet the evening gloom in pure sympathy, the heath exhaling darkness as rapidly as the heavens precipitated it. And so the obscurity in the air and the obscurity in the land closed together in a black fraternization towards which each advanced halfway.

The place became full of a watchful intentness now; for when other things sank brooding to sleep the heath appeared slowly to awake and listen. Every night its Titanic form seemed to await something; but it had waited thus, unmoved, during so many centuries, through the crises of so many things, that it could only be imagined to await one last crisis—the final overthrow.

It was a spot which returned upon the memory of those who loved it with an aspect of peculiar and kindly congruity. Smiling champaigns of flowers and fruit hardly do this, for they are permanently harmonious only with an existence of better reputation as to its issues than the present. Twilight combined with the scenery of Egdon Heath to evolve a thing majestic without severity, impressive without showiness, emphatic in its admonitions, grand in its simplicity. The qualifications which frequently invest the façade of a prison with far more dignity than is found in the façade of a palace double its size lent to this heath a sublimity in which spots renowned for beauty of the accepted kind are utterly wanting. Fair prospects wed happily with fair times; but alas, if times be not fair! Men have oftener suffered from the mockery of a place too smiling for their reason than from the oppression of surroundings oversadly tinged. Haggard Egdon appealed to a subtler and scarcer instinct, to a more recently learnt emotion, than that which responds to the sort of beauty called charming and fair.—THOMAS HARDY, in "The Return of the Native."

Tito

One of the most delightful things about Tito was that we never knew just when to expect him. He would come on a sunny afternoon—of that we could be sure; but often several such days passed and still no Tito! We would temporarily forget our disappointment in an exciting game of "Cowboy and Indian"; but, even when the warwhoops were at their shrillest and the lariats swished through the air, we kept an ear open for any sound of Tito's coming. The merry, tinkling notes which heralded his approach were the signal for our game to stop. Big Chief Laugh-up-the-Sleeve would hold up a warning hand, and Cowboy Pete would bring his broomstick broncho to a sudden halt which was nothing short of miraculous, considering how he had bucked and snorted but a moment ago.

Nearer and nearer came the music; and, at last, around the corner came Tito! He was usually perched on his master's shoulder, or on top of the grind-organ which played so sweetly; but, as soon as he came near, he would jump to the sidewalk and clap his tiny paws together. This gesture always made us feel as though Tito were fully as glad to see us as we were to see him. His master was an equally genial person, who greeted us with a flash of white teeth and an amusing little bow. In the matter of dress, Tito, perhaps, was the more fastidious of the two. His diminutive red coat and cap were always spotless; but, whatever his master lacked in neatness, he made up in brilliance. His sash and bandana were gay to the point of gaudiness, and the earrings which he wore flashed fire in the sun. His opening words never varied: "You lika da monk—da monk lika you!"

As if this sentence were his cue, Tito began to dance. If his dancing leaned more to the acrobatic than to the æsthetic, his audience did not seem to mind. A somersault or a pirouette were greeted with equal applause. Some of his antics would cause even Big Chief Laugh-up-the-Sleeve, himself no mean acrobat, to whistle; and the rest of us stood gaping in amazement. When the music stopped, Tito would take a polite number of bows, and then pass his cap. From the depths of our pockets we would extract our pennies—pennies saved for days in anticipation of Tito's coming. He handed them gravely to his master, bowed, and gave one short dance to show his appreciation. Then, springing to his master's shoulder, Tito, with many a backward glance and a flourish of the red cap, would be borne away.

C. C.

To Evening

Methinks I see thee in the streaky west,
With matron-step slow-moving, while the night
Treads on thy sweeping train; one hand employ'd
In letting fall the curtain of repose
On bird and beast, the other charg'd for man
With sweet oblivion of the cares of day:
Not sumptuously adorn'd, nor needing aid,
Like homely featur'd night, of clust'ring gems;
A star or two, just twinkling on thy brow,
Suffices thee; save that the moon is thine
No less than her's, not worn indeed on high
With ostentatious pageantry, but set
With modest grandeur in thy purple zone,
Resplendent less, but of an ampler round
Come then, and thou shalt find thy vot'ry calm,
Or make me so. Composure is thy gift.

—COWPER, "The Task."

Le Bien est naturel

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE DICTIONNAIRE donne entre autres cette définition du mot "naturel": "Conforme à la vérité, à la réalité." Donc pour être vraiment naturelle, il faut qu'une chose soit réelle; et le réel doit être ce qui est indestructible ou éternel. Or d'où provient le réel et le vrai, ce qui est indestructible et éternel? Quel est l'ordre divinement naturel de l'être?

Il existe une seule cause fondamentale que les hommes ont appelée Dieu—le bien, selon l'expression anglo-saxonne; et le premier chapitre de la Genèse nous dit à plus d'une reprise: "Dieu vit que cela [Sa création] était bien." Finalement, comme pour graver ce fait d'une manière indélébile dans la conscience humaine, le dernier verset du même chapitre déclare avec force: "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait et il vit que cela était très bien."

Les Scientistes Chrétiens acceptent sans réserve la déclaration de la normalité du bien et ce qu'elle implique, notamment le caractère artificiel de tout ce qui est dissemblable au bien. Sur cette base, ils entreprennent avec joie de rejeter loin de leur pensée et de leur vie tout ce qui n'est pas d'accord avec Dieu, le bien, et d'établir dans leur conscience la compréhension du fait que ce qui est conforme à l'amour et à la perfection de Dieu est seul inné chez l'homme et dans l'univers réel. S'il était réel ou vrai, le mal ferait nécessairement partie de ce que Dieu a préparé pour l'homme, à moins que le mal ne soit l'effet d'une puissance opposée à Dieu et capable de renverser le gouvernement divin. Si la première proposition était correcte, il faudrait nous soumettre au mal pour éviter d'aller à l'encontre du plan de Dieu. Si la seconde proposition était vraie, nous n'aurions pas de Dieu, c'est-à-dire pas d'Être Suprême sur lequel nous puissions toujours compter pour nous secourir à l'heure de la détresse. Mais puisque Dieu est la seule cause et qu'Il est bon, nous pouvons bâtir sur un roc contre lequel les prétentions du mal se briseront en vain, car la totalité du bien est un rempart pour ceux qui la connaissent. Combien fausse est la conception qui admet comme présence réelle, comme loi ou substance, ce qui diffère totalement de Dieu, du bien, ce dont le péché, la maladie, la pauvreté, la déchéance mentale et la mort elle-même sont les prétendues manifestations!

"La maladie, le péché et la mort ne sont pas les fruits de la Vie," écrit Mary Baker Eddy aux pages 243 et 244 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. "Ce sont des inharmonies que détruit la Vérité. La perfection n'anime pas l'imperfection. Étant donné que Dieu est bon, et qu'Il est la source de tout être, Il ne produit pas la difformité, soit morale, soit physique; donc une telle difformité n'est pas réelle, mais elle est l'illusion, le mirage de l'erreur."

La compréhension de ce fait par une personne étudiant depuis peu la Science Chrétienne rendit la flexibilité à un doigt dont elle n'avait pu se servir depuis plus de dix ans, à la suite d'un accident. Cette Scientiste Chrétienne vit qu'elle avait donné force de loi à la déclaration que son doigt serait toujours raide: la raideur n'était que l'effet de cette croyance à une loi erronée qui n'était pas instituée par Dieu.

Que de fois nous voyons des hommes, des femmes et des enfants victimes de la souffrance ou de la difformité physiques, d'un penchant vicieux, d'une volonté rebelle, d'un tempérament capricieux, pour avoir accepté comme une loi la croyance à l'hérédité! Fréquemment aussi, nous constatons qu'on cherche à les excuser, sous prétexte qu'ils ne sont pas responsables parce que ces défauts font partie de leur nature. Ceux qui parlent ainsi ont de bonnes intentions, mais ils ne résolvent nullement le problème. Loin d'offrir une solution, leur point de vue contribue plutôt encore à lier les conditions erronées sur les épaules de la victime,—à faire paraître sa délivrance moins rapide et plus difficile.

Seule la Science Chrétienne apporte au genre humain la liberté complète, car seule elle expose la vraie nature de Dieu, la normalité du bien, et permet de comprendre que l'homme est le reflet ou l'expression de Dieu, de l'Entendement ou de l'Amour divin. L'homme exprime la nature de Dieu; c'est-à-dire qu'il exprime la vie, l'harmonie, le courage, la force, la joie, le bonheur, la substance permanente, ainsi que toutes les autres qualités spirituelles. Devant cette révélation du bien naturel, les tendances et les désirs mauvais, les prétendus héritages funestes, se trouvent être illégitimes et contre nature; ils ne peuvent se loger dans les pensées et s'extérioriser ensuite dans la vie d'un homme, à moins que lui-même ne consente à en devenir la victime.

Pourquoi les mortels sont-ils apparemment enclins à croire que le mal est naturel et le bien anormal? Pourquoi ont-ils accepté le péché, la maladie, les revers et les peines comme étant plus naturels que la pureté, l'harmonie, la joie, la sécurité? C'est ou bien parce qu'ils n'ont pas compris que la nature de Dieu est entièrement bonne, ou bien parce qu'ils ont accepté sans réflexion la croyance à une autre cause, dont le pouvoir égalerait ou surpasserait même celui de Dieu. Ils n'ont pas admis pratiquement l'unité de Dieu, Sa toute-puissance et Son infinie bonté.

Qu'ils sont simples et bienfaisants les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne! Ils nous apprennent qu'il n'y a qu'un Dieu, le bien, duquel le gouvernement de l'homme et de l'univers, puis les choses dont Il les a pourvus sont entièrement bons. Par conséquent, selon les paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 249): "Acceptons la Science, renonçons à toutes les théories basées sur le témoignage des sens, abandonnons les modèles imparfaits et les idéals illusoires, et ayons ainsi un seul Dieu, un seul Entendement, et qu'Il soit parfait, produisant Ses propres modèles de perfection."

C'est ainsi que de progrès en progrès, nous nous libérerons nous-mêmes et nous affranchirons autrui des faussetés du sens matériel; et nous contribuerons à inaugurer pour l'humanité entière ce que Paul appelle "la liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Naturalness of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "natural" is defined in part by a dictionary as "conformed to truth or reality." That which is truly natural, then, must be that which is real, and that which is real is that which is indestructible, eternal. Whence, then, does the real and true, the indestructible and eternal, proceed? What is the divinely natural order of being?

There is but one fundamental cause, whom men have come to call God—in Anglo-Saxon, good—and in the first chapter of Genesis we are repeatedly told that "God saw that it [His creation] was good." Finally, as though to impress this fact indelibly on human consciousness, the last verse of this chapter emphatically declares, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Christian Scientists accept unequivocally the proclamation of the naturalness of good, and the implied declaration of the unnaturalness of all that is unlike good. From this basis they joyfully set about to reject from their thought and life all that is not in accord with God, good, and to establish in their consciousness the realization that only that which is consonant with God's love and perfection is native to man and the real universe. Evil, if real or true, would necessarily be a component part of God's provision for man, or it would be the working of another power opposed to God, which might overthrow divine control. If the first proposition were correct, we would have to submit to evil, else we should be actively opposing God's plan. If the latter were true, we should have no God, that is, no Supreme Being upon whom we could unfailingly rely for help in times of trouble. But since God is the one cause, and that good, we have a rock upon which to build, a rock against which all the claims of evil beat in vain, because knowledge of the allness of good is a sure defense. What a mistaken sense it is that accepts as real presence, law, or substance that which is unlike God, good, whether manifested as sin, disease, lack, loss of faculties, or death itself.

"Sickness, sin, and death are not the fruits of Life," writes Mary Baker Eddy on pages 243 and 244 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "They are inharmonies which Truth destroys. Perfection does not animate imperfection. Inasmuch as God is good and the fount of all being, He does not produce moral or physical deformity; therefore such deformity is not real, but is illusion, the mirage of error."

The apprehension of this fact by a young student of Christian Science restored to normalcy a finger which had been stiff and useless for over ten years as the result of an accident. The student saw that she had accepted as law the pronouncement that the finger would always be stiff, and that the stiffness was only the effect of this belief in false law—a law not of God's making.

How frequently we see men, women, and children the victims of physical suffering and deformity, of vicious dispositions, undisciplined will, erratic tempers, as the result of having accepted as law the belief in heredity. And how frequently we hear them excused on the ground that they cannot help it because the wrong condition is natural to them. While this is meant in a kindly way it is not a helpful solution. Indeed, it is not a solution at all, but rather helps to fasten the erroneous conditions more firmly on the unfortunate one, making his deliverance appear to be more difficult and protracted.

Christian Science alone brings complete freedom to mankind, for it alone sets forth the true nature of God, the naturalness of good, and brings the realization that man is the reflection or expression of God, divine Mind or Love. Man expresses God's nature; and this means that he expresses life, harmony, courage, strength, joy, happiness, enduring substance, as well as all other spiritual qualities. Before the naturalness of good thus unfolded, evil tendencies, desires, and supposed inheritances are proved unnatural, illegitimate, and cannot, without the conscious consent of the victim, find lodgment in his thoughts and so be externalized in his life.

Why have mortals seemed prone to accept evil as natural and good as unnatural? Why have they accepted sin, sickness, loss, and sorrow as more natural than purity, harmony, joy, security? Because either they have not understood the nature of God to be wholly good, or else they have unthinkingly accepted the belief in another cause equal to if not superior in power to God. They have not practically conceded His oneness, His all-power, His infinite goodness.

How simple and refreshing is the teaching of Christian Science, that there is one God, good, whose provision for and government of man and the universe are wholly good. Therefore, in the words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 249), "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusive ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence."

So shall we in due course free ourselves and others from the falsities of material sense, and help to usher in for all mankind what Paul refers to as "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Swan at Home

Ivy House is situated on the outskirts of London, at Hampstead Heath. It is a typical English house, built solidly of brick, spacious and, as its name implies, ivy-covered. I suppose the grounds take up four or five acres. A high wall surrounds them and as you enter the gate the house stands to the right. I was to learn later that the lawn slopes down through gardens to an artificial lake, on whose surface glided the lovely swans of which Madame was so fond, but that morning I had no eye for any of these details. It did occur to me that it was strange an exotic creature like Pavlova should choose to make her home in such conventional surroundings. I was still unaware of that quality in most great artists which makes them yearn for a sound enduring basis upon which to center their centrifugal lives. I lost no time hastening through the court to the door and ringing the bell. . . .

We rehearsed that afternoon for about two hours. We had made a pretty good beginning. Although *Ajanta Frescoes* was a very exotic ballet and introduced a phase of Indian art to the public, it was never received with much enthusiasm. *Russian Folk Lore*, on the other hand, became one of the established and popular ballets of the répertoire.

I was happy when five o'clock came and Madame said we had had enough. She told us there would be Company rehearsal that night. The Company rehearsed in those days in an old disused church down on West Street.

The first day of work, after a long vacation, I always resolved that next time I would follow Madame's example and do my exercises every day! I thought I had better go back to my hotel and get some rest. Madame would not hear of it. It was my first visit to Ivy House and I must stay to dinner. I could do my resting upstairs. But before lying down, I must walk out with her and take some fresh air.

And so we went outdoors together and strolled down through the lovely gardens to the lake. There we sat on a stone bench and watched the swans. They seemed to rest her better than did anything else. She talked quietly about the coming season. After the Covent Garden engagement, we were going to tour the United States. She thought, then, that it would be her farewell tour and she was filled with the desire to have it wonderful. But her vivacity had disappeared. She was very calm.

She could induce any mood, it seemed, and now that the day's work was over, she found repose. She was simple, as a child is simple, and yet there was a great tenderness about her, sadder than a child's and more peaceful. I can see her so clearly now, sitting there beside the lake in her white practice tunic, a cashmere scarf drawn over her slender shoulders—gazing at her swans.—From "Flight of the Swan. A Memory of Anna Pavlova," by ANDRE OLIVEROFF. As told to JOHN GILL. (New York: Dutton.)

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Flowers for a Southern Window

HOUSE PLANTS AND THEIR CARE SERIES—4

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST flowering plants require sunshine; this they must have in order to bring out the color of their petals. Consequently, a sunny, glass-inclosed porch or a south window is the best place for such plants. If you do not have a southern window, an eastern one is the next best choice, for here the plants will receive the early morning sun and the best possible light throughout the remainder of the day. Some flowering plants can be grown successfully in a western exposure, but as a rule the intense heat of the afternoon sun may prove a little too strong for them.

It is almost impossible to have too much sun to suit the geraniums, heliotropes and primroses. Therefore these are the types of plants that will do best in a window facing the south.

Calla, Chaste and Beautiful

Any of the following plants which are all sunlovers can be grown successfully in a window with southern exposure: primroses, geraniums, spring flowering bulbs, such as hyacinths, tulips and daffodils, heliotropes, callas, amaryllis, genistas, cinerarias, calceolaria, stevia, or any of the annuals which are now becoming popular as house plants.

The heliotrope is among the loveliest of house plants. It has not only beauty but fragrance to recommend it. This plant will flower profusely in winter if not allowed to bloom during the summer. It will do well in a soil composed of good garden loam, sand and manure equal parts. The roots of this plant should never be permitted to become dry. Having a very fine root system it is possible for this plant to absorb a large quantity of water each day. Should the leaves begin to curl this is usually an indication that the plant is suffering from want of water, or that the plant is potbound. When repotting use enough sand to lighten the loam. The heliotrope requires a rather high temperature with plenty of fresh air. This plant is easily propagated by cuttings.

Two Colorful Plants

The calla is one of the most decorative of all our house plants. It was popular in our grandmother's day, and it is popular today. As a rule this plant does not bloom until it is two years old. Should your calla be more than two years old and still have no flowers you had better consider the kind of soil you are using. This plant demands a soil as nearly as possible resembling the alluvial deposits that are left along the Nile where twice a year it overflows its banks. A soil composed of leafmold and cow manure with the addition of sand for drainage suits it best. As the plant is aquatic in its nature, be sure to use sufficient drainage, for it will not tolerate stagnant water about its roots. The calla should be watered every day.

When this plant is first started into growth, give the bulb a good watering, and place pot in a warm window. After this water sparingly until it shows signs of growth; from then on give the plant a large quantity of water until early summer.

Cinerarias which are now appearing in the flower shops have perhaps the most gorgeous coloring of any of the late flowering plants. The cineraria is an annual which is grown each year from seeds. When it has finished flowering its usefulness is over. As these plants are always inexpensive it does not pay to attempt to grow them from seeds. In order to prolong the beauty of the plant keep cinerarias in a cool, sunny place, and water them every day.

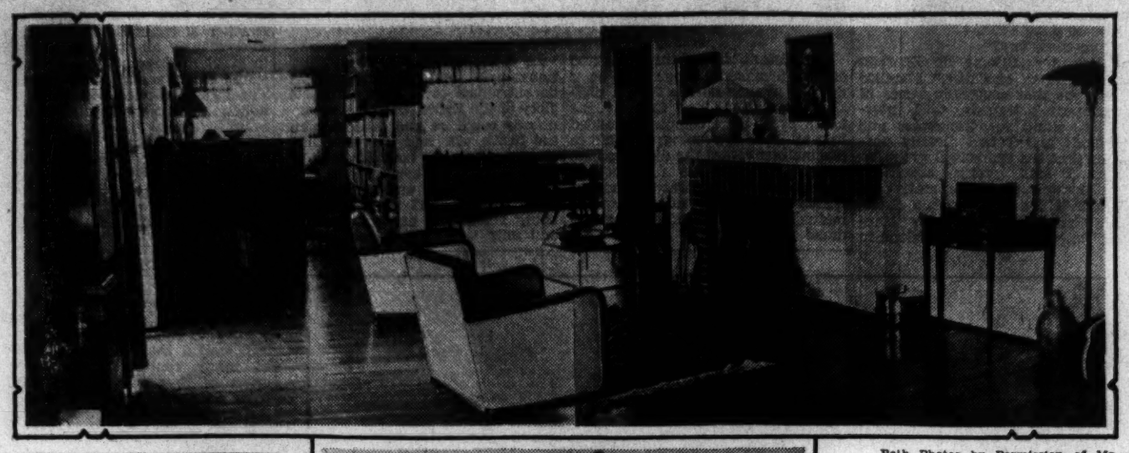
Almost the Whole Year

The genista is one of the loveliest of house plants. It begins to unfurl its lovely yellow blossoms in early February. It blooms so profusely that the plant resembles a golden globe. Always give this plant a great deal of water when in flower. Remove the faded flowers promptly, as this will prevent the plant from going to seed.

The abutilon, commonly known as the flowering maple, is a plant with which the amateur is sure to succeed. This plant has one great asset, it will bloom almost the entire year. You can easily propagate this plant from cuttings, which can be started in sand. The abutilon should be watered every day, and given plenty of fresh air.

Any of these plants mentioned in this article should have the surface soil of their pots constantly cultivated. If you do not have the proper implement for loosening the soil in the pots you will find that an ordinary kitchen fork will answer the purpose.

The first three articles in this series were published Dec. 20, Jan. 3 and Jan. 17. The next will appear Feb. 7.



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HOME OF MR. FINN BRYN, JUST OUTSIDE OSLO, NORW.

Upper—General View of the Living Room, Showing How It Is Divided Into Three. The "Pels" or Open Fireplace Is a Typical Norwegian Feature.

Lower—Exterior View. The House Was Designed by Mr. Bryn, Who Is an Architect.

A Norwegian Suburban House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DELIGHTFUL example of Norwegian domestic architecture is the house, outside Oslo, built by Mr. Bryn, architect, for himself. The house stands on ground sloping slightly towards the south and is roughly L-shaped. It is built of wood on a concrete foundation.

The ground floor comprises a hall, lavatory, kitchen and a spacious room which serves as a combined sitting, dining and workroom. On the upper floor there are two bedrooms, a guest room, a linen and ironing room, a maid's bedroom and a large bathroom. The house is centrally heated from an electric-heating apparatus in the basement.

The kitchen occupies the north side of the house with windows facing east and west. It has an electric stove for cooking. Walls and woodwork are white.

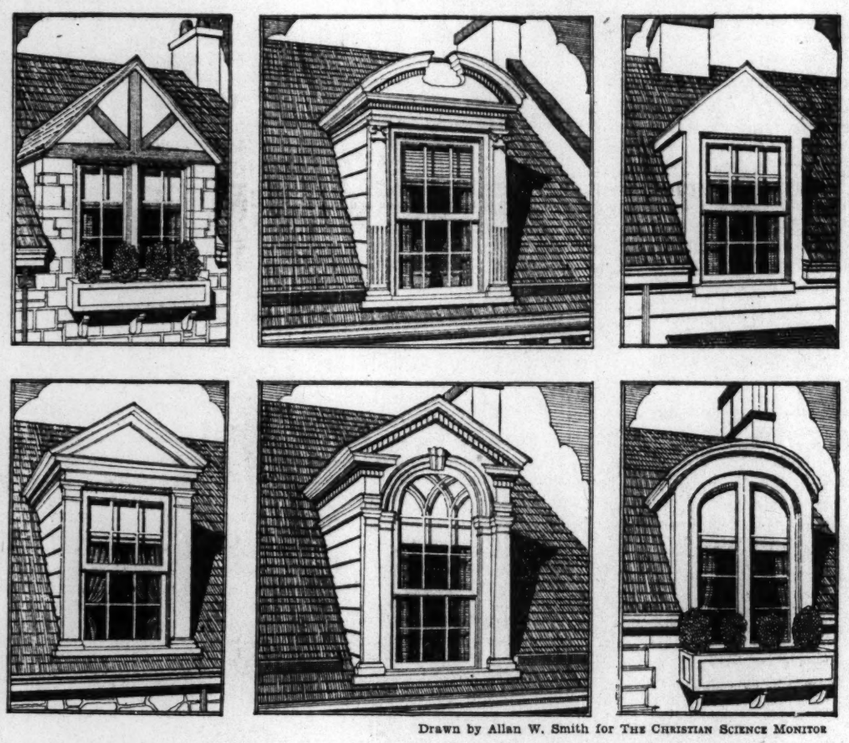
Individuality in Color

The large living room, on the ground floor, shows the modern tendency toward bareness and simplicity, in which individuality is chiefly expressed in the color scheme. The dining room occupies an angle toward the west. Here the walls are a beautiful green, and bright curtains drape the windows. An upright piano and a bookcase, placed at right angles to the wall, serve to divide off a quiet working corner. The back of the bookcase, facing the dining room is painted green while the end which faces the working corner is of gray and blue.

The sitting room runs the length of the south wall. At the east end a panorama window gives a wide view over the surrounding landscape. Opposite the fireplace a French window opens upon a small veranda with steps down to the garden. At the east end the ceiling has been built one meter higher than in the rest of the room, with visible beams running across it painted a dark red, while the ceiling between is kept a light green. In the rest of the room, walls and ceiling are white.

Furnishings in Key

A large settee, with a long trestle table placed conveniently near, occupies one corner opposite the large window. It is upholstered in a coarsely woven material in black and white stripes. Two easy chairs in front of the wide fireplace have black wooden frames and are upholstered in gray and red leather. An antique clock in a red case and a fine Empire table are the only antiques in the room. The "pels," or large open fireplace, made for burning logs, is of red brick and yellow plaster, and red tiles are laid into the floor in front. The floor of the room is of polished oak.



Drawn by Allan W. Smith for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Six Outstanding Styles in Dormers. Upper Row—English Cotswold, Georgian, Cape Cod. Lower—American Colonial, Georgian Adaptation, French Provincial.

A Lesson on Dormer Windows

By ALLAN W. SMITH

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER studying the design of houses, one becomes impressed by the fact that each feature—the entrance, the windows, the porches, and even the living room mantel and fireplace, has a certain quality which makes it especially appropriate to that type of house. The dormer windows which give light to the upper floor or attic, for example, are often passed by as merely utilitarian features, and their design given little consideration. While it is true that they are tail. Miniature Ionic columns, fluted on their lower half, are used, and these, together with the formal cornice with its line of dentils and broken, curved pediment, aid greatly in making the window larger and in giving it the appearance of elegance which Georgian architecture demanded.

Early American Simplicity

In the illustration at upper right, we see the dormer reduced to its barest essentials as it is found in the Cape Cod and other early American houses. Here it is little more than a wooden inclosure built out from the sloping walls of the room at a sufficient height for the windows to be set in. Notice the absolute simplicity of the front, without a cornice molding across it, and the way in which, because of the small size of the house and of the low height of the roof, the front of this dormer, like the fronts of those on the Cotswold cottages, breaks up through the cornice and is level with the surface of the wall. Dormers of this type are characteristic of the Cape Cod cottages.

In the fourth illustration, the left hand one in the lower line, we see another typical American dormer such as might be used on any American farmhouse. Notice the way in which it has been built as a medium between the two last types shown above, adding to the simplicity of the small cottage dormers something of the formality of those of the Georgian type—a formality achieved in this case by the addition of little more than several strips of molding.

More Dignified

In the illustration at lower center we have another example of a fine Georgian dormer, used, this time, with one of the larger, semicircular-headed windows which are so typical of this type of house. This dormer, like the one shown above it, was sketched from another pre-Revolutionary house in Germantown which has long been famous for its excellent architectural details. Notice again the frame of columns about the window, the elaborate moldings, and the high pediment.

In the sketch at lower right is a dormer suited to that most attractive type of house, the French provincial. Since this is a style which is well adapted to the needs of small American houses, and since the shape of the dormers is one of the characteristics of the style, it is worth special attention. Notice the curved roof and the way the front of the dormer, like the front of the Cape Cod type shown above, is even with the front wall of the house. Notice, also, that the windows are wooden casements, that the top pane of each sash is curved like the roof of the dormer, that each pane is wider than it is high, and that the vertical muntin which usually divides the lights in each sash is omitted. This type of window with wide panes is especially characteristic of these French provincial houses.

Small Garden Full of Pictures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH our gardens stripped of their concealing screen of foliage, we are now able to check up on their very structure. Defects noticed the past summer may be easily corrected before next season. Most gardeners have less space than they would like, and some think that the small garden of simple plan is too prim, or perhaps lacking in charm because there is no feeling in it of things unseen. Fortunately it is not difficult to trick the eye, and so through special arrangement it is possible to achieve a feeling of spaciousness, and at the same time greatly increase the charm of the garden.

Many small gardens consist of four borders surrounding a small lawn. This plan, although delightful for a small outdoor living room, provides limited space for the growing plants and enables the spectator to take in the entire effect almost at a glance. This plan might be reversed for those who desire more space and who like the informal mass effect of that type of garden so often termed "old-fashioned." That is, the center space of the garden area could be devoted to flowers and paths could run along the boundaries. A garden of this type will require a hedge or some other very definite boundary to give it unity. To enable one to view the middle of the flower mass there might be a bay of turf running in from each of the two side paths, making a green foreground between path and picture.

A design of this type has three advantages. It allows greater space for planting, makes possible a variety of garden pictures, and enables one to indulge in that pleasant pastime of "a stroll about the garden."

A Series of Pictures

A drift of tall plants at the center might be used to divide the flower mass so that the entire effect will not be seen from either of the side paths. A set of garden pictures could be planned with the tall plants as a background. These would be seen in turn as one followed the path around the border of the place. With the tall perennials one might use a few shrubs, as well as vines and evergreens. Such shrubs as daphne Mezereum, abelia, the Scotch briar and Harison's yellow roses, flowering almond and currant, butterfly bush, and upright forms of evergreen euonymus will not prove too large for the small garden. Light, inconspicuous trellises might be used to hold the fine, large-flowered clematises, jasminum nudiflorum, and the showy annual vines. Flowering vines are charming subjects for the perennial border, giving variety in form as well as blossoms which will be welcome in midsummer.

Inconspicuous Path

The paths can gain apparent length through the proper choice of edging materials. An edging consisting of various types of suitable low-growing plants will seem longer than one composed of a single variety. The vista along the path will seem greater if, from where the spectator is standing, the colors of the edging run from dark to light. Plants with light green or gray foliage placed toward the far end of the vista likewise tend to enhance the distance. Nepeta mussini, artemisia lactiflora, common wormwood, arctotis grandis, and certain thymes are useful plants for this purpose.

The material of which the path is made should be one that is inconspicuous in color, such as neutral-toned pebbles or flat fieldstones. Grass is excellent, but it must be well-tended lest it suffer from the constant treading to which it is subjected. Each spring and autumn the places which show signs of wear should be reseeded and protected until the new grass is thoroughly established.

Even in the north it is possible for a garden to have something of interest every month of the year. Evergreens and certain plants that flower at odd times help us attain all-year beauty. Clumps of vinca, pachysandra, ivy, creeping euonymus, and hardy candytuft, placed here and there about the borders will not harm neighboring perennials. Indeed, some lilies will welcome the protection of such cover, and the early-flowering bulbs of spring will find a suitable background in the evergreen foliage. When planted among the trailing stems of vinca, such daring flowers as crocus, scilla, chionodoxa, and snowdrop are better protected against the pelting rains and high winds of early spring. The Christmas rose (helleborus), erica carnea, jasminum nudiflorum, autumn crocus, pussy willow, and the witch hazels are all deserving of a place in or near the garden because of their early or late flowers. The pale gold flowers of witch hazel above white Christmas roses in November, or the sight of erica carnea coaxed into flower by deceptive warmth during February—these are memorable occasions in the life of the garden lover.

Old-Time Favorite

An old-time favorite which seems conspicuous by its absence in our modern gardens is the sweet shrub (Calycanthus floridus). The double chocolate-colored flowers appear in May and their fragrance is like that of sweet, ripe strawberries. Another that makes a bright bit of color in a network of naked branches, especially during the winter months, is the coral dogwood (Cornus sibirica). It is a strong grower and loves shade, high above the street, their general character, and especially their silhouette, has much to do with the appearance of the house. Dormers too large make the roof seem heavy and overweighted. Dormers too small make it seem weak and insubstantial. It might be well, then, to give our attention to a brief study of dormers.

Each style of house—English, French Provincial, Georgian, Early American, Cape Cod—has a type of dormer which is especially suited to it. Six dormers chosen from the above-mentioned types are shown in the accompanying illustration.

English Cotswold

The dormer in the upper left hand corner, is a type found on the English Cotswold cottages, a style of house which is being built quite frequently for small residences in the United States. Since these cottages are constructed of rough stone, dressed smooth only around the window and door openings, the front wall of the dormer is shown as being of this material. Since the roof is rather low, this front wall is carried up as part of the house wall, breaking through the cornice, rather than being set back in the roof as is the case with most dormers. These wide dormers on a level with the wall are a characteristic of the Cotswold houses. The windows are usually metal casements divided into either two or three parts by vertical stone mullions. A wooden lintel is often used above the window, the space above filled with half-timber work like that shown in the illustration. Either stucco or brick laid in individual patterns, is used between the timbers. Both the main roof of the cottage and that of the dormer is of rough slate.

The dormer in the upper center is of a style suited to the Georgian house. This dormer was sketched from a famous old Georgian house, built before the Revolution in Germantown, Philadelphia. Notice the elaborate architectural frame about the window and the wealth of detail.

Catalogue Browsings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR gladiolus fans several kilometers above amateur rank—if you know what we mean—a gladiolus specialist in Noordwyk, Holland, member of the American, Canadian, British and Dutch Gladiolus Societies, offers fascinating introductions, six in number for 1932 and approximately that number for each of the years preceding.

We have not space to go into detail here but cannot resist giving a hint of some of these beauties. . . . There is Joh. S. Bach, called an "exquisite early-flowering exhibition variety." The color is described as a fine orange-salmon, somewhat lighter in the throat, with white median lines on each petal . . . and if you are in search of another good yellow there is Gate of Heaven (Himmelstor), one of the deepest large-flowering yellows this firm has ever offered. Himmelstor has florets well spaced and beautifully ruffled. . . . Among the 1930 introductions one pauses with special delight before the illustration in color, actual size, of Rosemarie Pfitzer, a large-flowering variety with florets measuring over 6 inches. Color very light pink with creamy hue. Rosemarie is described as having special merit in the way it forms its extra large perfect spike, bearing a dozen slightly ruffled round flowers that last particularly well. It is recommended as show entry in the best spike class. It reminds us of the inside of some lovely seashell, for the tips of its great petals are delicately streaked with sunrise pink fading to pale cream toward the center. The stamens and pistils are in two groups, one cream and the other deep rose. It is truly an exquisite thing.

Among the Blues

Among the blues—if you unfailingly fall in love with blue flowers as we do—look at the 1929 introductions and choose Blue Danube or Libelle, or Blue Triumphator (1928) or Aïda (1926-7) for a dark blue. Aïda is a tremendous grower, even the bulblets often flowering. Blue Triumphator is a pale soft china-blue with silver gloss, lower petals overlaid with markings of bluish purple. It produces an exceptionally large, tall spike, 16-18 buds, and generally 5-6 open flowers at one time. Libelle is really heliotrope rather than blue, and Blue Danube is a pure amethyst-blue with dark blotch. At the 1928 show of the British Gladiolus Society in London it was considered the nearest blue yet seen . . . And of the whites, if you are sentimental about names, there is Maid of Orleans, a milky-white with light cream in the throat, a dull soft color, . . . and Ludwig Van Beethoven, a smoky mauve shade, darker toward the edges. The two lower petals are marked with a few dark wine-red hairlines on a lighter ground . . . But we cannot go on like this. The full descriptions are the only way one can picture the beauty of these great blooms and we cannot reproduce a catalogue here. If you of the United States or Canada wish to go in for one or more of these show varieties this year (and it is said that every Glad fan sooner or later does) the procedure is to secure a permit from the Department of Agriculture. Full particulars will be given on request if you will inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope in writing to the Garden Page editor.

But to get back to honest-to-goodness amateurs. One firm in New York intrigues us by offering the beginner a "Garden Nook" collection of hardy perennial plants, and we should think this would greatly help many a newcomer in the garden field. What is more, this firm offers a planting plan for a border 10 feet long by 4 feet deep. The plants include delphinium, Oriental poppy, bell-flower, foxglove, columbine, Stokes aster, goldentuft (alyssum), sweet William, hardy carnation, Michaelmas daisy, and hollyhock. These varieties are particularly suited to the beginner, for they are hardy, not "choicey" as to soil or growing conditions providing they have plenty of sun, and are well chosen as to succession of bloom, lasting the entire season. Incidentally the seasoned gardener will delight in adding to his present collection of perennials by means of this offer, or may use the planting diagram and start a new 10-foot border in some spot that has hitherto been unsatisfactory.

For the Seashore Cottage Garden

Here is a find! What to plant in that seashore garden has always been a problem. Judging from the inquiries which have come in to the editor in past seasons, the answer to this question will meet a real need. Here is a firm offering a collection of seeds for "The Seashore Cottage Garden." Most of these are at their height of bloom during the vacation months of July and August, just the time one wants them most, with a few filling the early days of autumn when most seashore gardens look a bit wistful. Eighteen varieties of annuals form this delightful collection, and suggestions are offered concerning the planting of five different varieties of roots and bulbs in addition to the annuals. Advice on shrubs and hedge plants for the seashore is also included. There is no reason why the renter of the summer cottage at the shore should be without a gay garden this summer, and of course the owner of that seashore cottage is always ready to add more beauty to his summer home.

M. J. T.

Gaillardia: The best time to propagate gaillardias from root cuttings is in the early spring. Lift a plant, note the long fleshy roots. Cut off near the crown and then look for the eyes which are easily detected. Cut your root so that each piece has two eyes. Plant each piece in good soil two inches deep and 12 inches apart. To prepare the gaillardia for its long winter rest, remove all growth and cover with leaves or straw.

Hobbies and Hints

Special Interests Richly Shared

Boothbay Harbor, Maine

My dear Friends:

The letters—Garden Hobbies—have interested me very much. My experience in scattering morning-glory seeds in the pots for my winter plants in the fall gives me much pleasure. The blossoms are small, but from one or more it is a sweet surprise to find them in the morning. I also take special pleasure in the gloxinias. They are easily raised and unusual. One needs to know that after they are through blooming the plant should be cut close to the earth. The leaf may be put in a bottle of water and rooted easily. The bulb that forms after rooting is a slow growth, put the rooted stem in a pot as soon as rooted in water. The old bulbs will slowly start again. Kept well watered after they show their buds, they grow faster. Another special delight are my lilies and a cactus. (Mrs.) G. C.

Mountain, Forest and Stream

Mena, Ark.

Dear Garden Friends:

My garden hobby is a rock garden. Do you wonder why? If you had the good fortune to live down in Arkansas, among its mountains, you would then appreciate more fully the beauty of a rock garden.

The Rock of Ages, made memorable by Augustus Toplady, may not literally have been a real product of the Ouachitas, but some of the most beautiful boulders to be found anywhere are clinging to our mountain sides. The Paleozoic period, to which the Ouachitas belong, present many of the finest geological specimens.

But the study of geology is not my chief reason for my hobby. Just now rock gardens are very much in vogue. They give inspiration for outdoor life. Every hike means new specimens for the garden.

The artist's brush paints only the canvas; the gardener's brush has no limit. Nature furnishes the inspiration and the materials. It is a problem of selection.

The aim of all rock-gardeners is to bring the beauty of mountain, forest and stream into close proximity so that their combined charms may suggest the ideal.

Background is an important feature. If you can't have the setting you would prefer you can still achieve wonderful effects if you study your grounds.

(Mrs.) M. A. S.

In Miniature

St. Maries, Idaho

Dear Friends of the Garden Page:

Some time ago I read from the Garden Page of The Christian Science Monitor an article written on the building of an indoor rock garden, which suggested to my mind the idea of a miniature garden.

While making frequent trips about the country I had collected a quantity of unusual small stones and rocks which I had planned to use in building a pool for my outdoor garden. In this collection are many bright colored rocks from Glacier National Park, shiny pieces of ore from the mines in Montana and the Cœur d' Alenes, scintillating rocks from Lake Wenatchee, rocks from Kettle Falls and many from the bed of the St. Joe River. Many of these were varnished to accentuate the color. I used the small stones and pieces of ore and pebbles in building the pool. Other materials used I found in the accumulations of the basement.

An old door made the foundation which was 2 by 3 feet in dimensions. Next, I armed myself with a few small tools and an old bucket and went to the woods surrounding our home. There I obtained eight pine seedlings about 12 inches high, some kinnikinic and other vines. Also an ample supply of moss. I potted the trees in three-inch pots. (Any small jar will serve as a pot.) These were placed across the end of the boards for the background of the pool and rock garden. In front of the trees I placed a small wooden box about an inch high. For the pool, a mirror 8 by 12 inches size, was placed on the box. (To be more realistic an oval or round glass bowl may be used for the pool.) Next I built the rock garden about the pool. The space between the pool and trees was about 10 inches wide. The rockery in this space was built higher than that of the sides and front. The vines were planted in small containers which were hidden by the stones.

The remaining space on the foundation was covered with moss. In one corner of the garden a flower bed was made in a four-inch saucer of a flower pot. The saucer was filled with stand, and in this, artificial pink flowers and buds were arranged. On the other corner was placed a bird bath made by using a china paint dish for the bath and a piece of white tallow taper for the pedestal. A miniature bright-hued bird was glued to the edge of the bird bath. A bird house was made of heavy gold-colored paper. The bottom of the house is a circle of cardboard. The roof is made of a circle of blue paper. A wedge-shaped piece was cut from this circle. The edges were lapped and pasted in place. After the house was assembled it was mounted on a piece of an apple switch the size of a lead pencil. This was set up at the left of the pool. At the right a miniature garden bench made of paper was placed. A flat oval shaped stone was placed in front of the pool. From this a walk of shale rock stepping stone led to the flower bed and bird bath.

In building the garden it was made as realistic as possible. The trees and rocks cast their reflections in the artificial pool. The whole is pleasing to the eye. If there be any who have an unfulfilled desire to make a garden or build a pool, that expression may be found in building a miniature garden. (Mrs.) J. E. S.

Lily Bulbs From Scales

Stratford, Conn.

Dear Garden Editor:

Will Mrs. L. M. of Rowan, Iowa, please give more detail about raising the cyclamen plants? I had no success with plants that were given me.

I had an interesting experience planting scales of the Madonna lily and seeing the tiny bulblets grow from them. I filled a shallow, wooden box with soil; wet it and put the scales on that, then covered them with sand. In about two months the bulblets were coming through the sand. I had to transplant them into the garden while they were very small, as it was late in the fall and I felt they might not live all winter in the box which was in the cellar.

I had sand in the little holes all ready for them and, by slipping a tablespoon under them, could lift them without disturbing the tiny roots. The bulblets grew on the edges of the scales and had tiny roots started. Some had sent up a slender leaf stalk. I kept them covered lightly with soil and, after a freeze, covered them with leaves.

I have a coal garden that has flowers shading from pink to red and some are tinted blue. I do enjoy the garden articles. I thank you for having such a page for gardeners and flower lovers in the Monitor.

(Mrs.) M. T. W.

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For the benefit of Monitor readers, Miss Isabel D. McCloud, a teacher and lecturer of English in the classroom and over the radio, is writing an article for each Saturday issue of The Christian Science Monitor for fifty weeks, beginning Feb. 18, entitled

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WORK-FINDING PROJECTS AID BRITISH IDLE

Communities Regard Plan as a Neighborly Obligation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Work-finding for the unemployed is being developed as a neighborly obligation by the people of Great Britain.

Unemployment is no longer being treated as a subject for political action or press statistics, but is now viewed by Britishers as an opportunity that might enable them to help the people in the next street.

Throughout the country individuals and organizations are taking a direct interest in schemes for finding work for workless men, and many are dipping into their own pockets to help others to earn something to put in empty purses.

Schemes of "community spending for unemployment" are being adopted throughout the country—largely from the initiative set by the Bristol Rotary Club—and the Rotary International Association of Great Britain and Ireland has recommended the scheme for simultaneous consideration of clubs throughout the country.

The London borough of St. Pancras is now tackling the problem of unemployment within its own borders, despite the fact that there are 9000 men on the idle lists. The St. Pancras scheme aims at securing definite promises from as many people as possible that they will spend money in one direction or another to provide at least £100,000 worth of "extra" work during the early months of 1933.

Sir Alfred Davies, former Mayor of St. Pancras, started the project by offering to put in hand special work to the value of £2000, and his example was quickly followed by other promises. The St. Pancras Borough Council, impressed by the scheme, added £5000 worth of work, which will provide jobs for 480 men for a month.

The scheme was officially launched Jan. 16 when work projects worth £26,000 enabled 1000 men out of the 9000 idle to start a task that would last for three months. The jobs include the painting of houses and shop fronts, the installation of new shop fronts, the replacement of cracked windows, clock cleaning, gardening, carpet beating, the installation of wireless sets, and the building of houses and garages.

The Bristol scheme has proved popular and "spending for unemployment" is spreading. The Rotary Club of Dover is supporting the campaign, and the Mayor of Chiswick has issued an appeal to all householders and employers of labor to foster work.

Schemes in Circencester have absorbed one-tenth of the local unemployed. Bedford has adopted the idea and has drawn up lists of suggested suitable ways of spending money. Bideford has issued lists of pledges for extra spending. Canterbury is following suit.

The idea has spread across the Scottish borders and in Glasgow a meeting of various organizations expressed itself favorable to the project, and the City Business Club and the Glasgow Development Council have announced their intention to coöperate. A figure of £250,000 is mentioned as a preliminary fund.

New Zealand Offer To Pay Is Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—When the Hoover moratorium came into effect the British Government offered to extend this relief to the funded war debt which New Zealand owed Great Britain, and the offer was gratefully accepted by the New Zealand Cabinet, which was in serious trouble with its budget. The debt of £27,500,000 was funded 10 years ago on terms that involved payment of interest and principal. About £1,600,000 is due in the year, but no payment has been made since June, 1931. However, now that Britain has resumed payments to the United States, the New Zealand Government feels that the position has altered, so in the middle of last December a dispatch was sent to the Secretary for the Dominions asking to be informed whether the British Government in the new circumstances desired to review the position and restore the condition of liability. It was explained to the New Zealand public that the Government was convinced that the people would not wish to strain the generosity always so freely extended by Great Britain, which was facing difficulties perhaps even greater than those confronting the Dominion. Within a few days came the answer that the British Government warmly appreciated the generous feeling that prompted the New Zealand offer, but stating that it did not wish to withdraw or qualify its offer of suspension made to New Zealand and the other Dominions.

The reception of the offer in New Zealand was mixed. There is a general feeling that Britain has been generous, and most New Zealanders realize something of the difficulties under which the motherland is laboring. At the same time surprise was felt at the offer being made, for it is known that even with the relief granted by Britain the budget for the current year will not balance and that the financial condition of the country has been causing increasing anxiety in official circles. The idea is gaining ground that the problem of liquidating international debts will include the debts from the Dominions to the motherland. The recent conversions in England have encouraged the hope that the Dominions before long will get better terms for these loans.

BRITISH CARS ABROAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—As an indication of the wide field covered by British luxury motorcars, the Rolls-Royce Company is cited here as having dispatched machines to the United States, Malay States, India, Java, Switzerland, Spain, Holland, Belgium and Germany. Despite the world repression, British car makers are claimed to be holding their own in foreign markets.

Japan Gets Very Fair Idea Of People in United States By Seeing American Films

Japanese Women Especially Like to Attend American Pictures to Get Ideas on Western Customs —Censorship Is Rigorous

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the eighth.*

Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — There is no serious misrepresentation of American life in United States films shown in Japan and on the whole the films probably have exercised a favorable rather than an unfavorable influence on Japanese-American relations in the opinion of the best informed Japanese and American observers in Tokyo.

In general, American films exhibited in Japan are of good quality and few of them are of a nature which might exert an unfavorable influence on the morals of the Japanese people.

A variety of reasons for the good standing of American films in the Japanese market are advanced by American government officials, representatives of the film makers in the United States, the Censorship Bureau, and officials of the Japanese Government. They include:

1. A strict censorship of all films, whether imported or domestic, prevents any film which Japanese officials consider undesirable from being exhibited anywhere in the empire.

2. The taste of the Japanese public is such that films generally considered as undesirable would not pay if they were imported. The Japanese care little for films depicting gang warfare, loose moral conduct or any sort of depravity. They like best films which teach an emotional moral lesson, such as filial piety.

Competition is Keen

3. Competition between American and domestic-made films is keen and only the better American productions can be marketed successfully. The American film representatives all are fully aware of Japanese tastes and regulations and hence do not attempt to bring any films which might be considered undesirable. Their primary reason is that it would not be profitable. A secondary reason is that the Japanese censors would not pass anything objectionable. Few films are barred for these reasons. With the advent of talking films, all sources agree, it is inevitable that Japanese audiences at times get a distorted view of American life. Study of the English language is compulsory in Japanese schools but few Japanese acquire a knowledge of English which enables them to appreciate the idioms of Hollywood speech.

The Japanese always have preferred American customs to those of European nations and the films have increased this preference. Japanese women go to theaters showing American films to get ideas of dress of Occidental social manners, of home decoration and of the scores of other things which they want to learn in line with the westernization of the country.

Sex films always are barred by the Japanese censors and hence no effort is made to import them. Indeed the quality of American films brought into this country is such that Japanese have gained, if anything, an exaggerated idea of the pleasantness of life in the United States. Far from feeling contempt for things American as result of American-made films the Japanese feels rather that American life, as compared with his own, is on the whole much fuller in material comfort.

Prefer Educational Films

Prohibition never has been much of an issue in Japan and Japanese generally are not much interested in the American experiment one way or another.

Film advertising in Japan is much more restrained than in the United States tending toward emphasis on action scenes.

Mr. Clay V. Hake, Japan representative of the Fox Film organization, said the Ministry of Education not infrequently recommends American films which it considers of educational value and requests school principals to arrange for their students to attend exhibitions. Among films recommended by the ministry were "Over the Hill," a talking picture, which was selected as of great moral value because of the lesson it teaches regarding filial piety.

The Japanese authorities, Mr. Hake said, always are impressed with films which teach moral lessons and these pictures, too, are sure box office successes if ably acted and filmed.

Low comedy films always have been popular, possibly because the bulk of Japanese audiences are composed of the middle and lower classes who always have appreciated broad humor.

War films have been in demand by Japanese theaters since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident more than a year ago and have drawn good crowds.

Censorship Is Thorough

Practically all exhibitors and representatives of American film companies here agree that the sophisticated film dramas which are popular in America are not popular with the Japanese, who demand more action. This is partly because the higher classes in Japan are not "film fans" and partly because the sophisticated talkies contain too much conversation which the Japanese cannot understand.

All foreign films imported into Japan are subjected to two separate censorships, one by the customs and a second by the film censorship bureau of the Home Office, which, it may be mentioned, also controls the Metropolitan Police. When a film reaches Japan all dialogue must be translated into Japanese and a first showing must be made for the customs censors after the translated dialogue has been presented to them. The customs censors have the right to cut any objectionable scenes from the film or to refuse an import license.

When a film finally has been passed the censorship bureau stamps it with a seal of approval and also the book containing the translation of the dialogue. This book must accompany each copy of the film sent to local theaters and the manager of the theater must submit it to the police authorities of his district for approval before the film can be shown. Local police have the right to refuse consent to exhibition if they think the film is of a nature that might react unfavorably on any local condition.

The War Department also keeps close track of all foreign films exhibited and occasionally buys a film on its own account to exhibit in army cantonments and to the public. Two well-known films, "The Covered Wagon," and "The Big Trail," recently were purchased by the military authorities to encourage Japanese migration to Manchuria. The General Staff praised both films as "portraying the hardihood of pioneers who are not afraid to go into a new country and carve homes for themselves from the wilderness."

What Japanese Frown On

In general, the reports of the censorship bureau show, these scenes are considered objectionable and are cut:

First, scenes which cast discredit on royalty or which in any way tend to make light of the monarchial system of government and which therefore might be objectionable to the Japanese Imperial Family.

Second, scenes which in any way tend to glorify Communism or Socialism or systems contrary to the Japanese form of government.

Third, scenes which show conduct which is contrary to the Japanese ideas of good morals.

Fourth, scenes which reflect on the police authority or which show bad conduct, such as receiving bribes, on the part of police or government officials.

An American film was refused an import permit on the grounds that it indicates lax morals as result of the American system of coeducation. Japan never has approved of coeducation in high schools.

Mr. Ohtani, president of the Shochiku Company, big Japanese theater trust, said that talking and sound pictures from abroad are as popular, if not more so, than the old silent films. Films appeal to Japanese audiences, the theater owner said, on much the same basis they do to audiences anywhere; that is, if they are ably acted and screened they draw good crowds; otherwise they are failures. Mr. Ohtani said war films have been especially popular in his theaters for the last year and a half but that that popularity now is waning. His experience is that films which uphold the traditional Japanese virtues of loyalty, self-sacrifice and courage always are good box-office attractions in this country.

WORK FOR BOYS IS VITAL ISSUE IN NEW ZEALAND

Investigation Shows Nearly 10,000 Youths Are Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—"We are convinced that this problem is one of the most vital facing the people of New Zealand today and is in fact the most acute human problem with which this generation has been called on to deal." So say Mr. S. G. Smith and Mr. A. E. Ansell, members of the New Zealand Parliament, who, at the request of the Government, have undertaken a special investigation of unemployment among boys. Nearly 6000 boys registered as unemployed and 3000 remain without work, which number will be swelled by those who left school at the end of 1932.

Prospects of employment in town industries are not promising. There are numbers of apprentices who, for various reasons, have not completed their indentures. When times become normal again there will be a dearth of skilled workers if the present situation is not dealt with. The country may not be able at present to employ these boys, but still less can it afford to let them drift.

At no time in New Zealand history, say these investigators, has commerce and industry offered such slender chances for the absorption of boys, and it is considered that the best prospect is in farm work. The report proposes a combination of special instruction in farm work combined with a scheme for settling the selected boys on crown lands under supervision. Such lands should be broken in by these lads in small economic sections and eventually they would hold these as farmers. The lads would leave their work to take "refresher" courses at agricultural colleges or training farms, and others would take their place. With this scheme should be worked one for placing boys with private farmers. It is emphasized, however, that such lads should be looked after by local committees, and the need for this assistance on the part of the public is a feature of the report. The responsibility for dealing with this problem is declared to be one that concerns every citizen. There should be local organizations throughout the country to help boys to get work and to look after their physical and moral welfare. Such organizations already exist, but this report evidently visualizes a considerable extension of these activities.

BRITISH CANDY BOX HELD 350,000 TONS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great Britain's candy bill has reached £50,000,000 a year, it is stated here. This represents 350,000 tons of sweets, or twice as much as in 1914.

Reasons given for the large increase are: Children are no longer told sweets are not good for them; larger and cheaper variety of sweets now offered in more attractive and convenient packages, and increased popularity of automatic vending machines.

Lancashire is said to be the greatest candy eating district in England. School tuck shops are still among the best customers of the manufacturers.

Paddlewheel Versus Windmill

* * *

A New Claimant for Safer, Efficient Flight Challenges the Autogiro System

* * *

JUST as the aviation-conscious public gets accustomed to the autogiro or "windmill" airplane, announcement comes of a new type of sky monster which should be just as sensational in appearance, and perhaps more so in results. This is the revolving wing or "paddle-wheel" type of airplane.

Dr. Adolf K. Rohrbach of Berlin, Ger., recently announced that two years' work on such a type of machine has given promise of great possibilities. This statement from Germany brought forth a similar announcement from a Mr. Haviland H. Platt, a Philadelphia engineer, to the effect that he had applied for a patent on a similar machine five years ago, at which time he showed plans to Mr. Edward P. Warner, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy in charge of aeronautics, and now editor of a technical magazine on aviation. A small model was tested at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a larger model designed after consultation with Prof. Alexander Klemin, director of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics.

While the autogiro has had a tremendous advantage in its ability to land in a relatively small space, those seeking the utmost have still cast their eyes at the helicopter because it promised to lift the airplane straight up and let it straight down like an elevator, which means that almost any place could be used for landing and taking off. Helicopters have only produced very poor results so far, although some have managed to travel a few hundred feet and get up a certain distance in the air.

The revolving or paddle-wheel type of plane would seem to give promise of the ability to lift directly up and land directly down even as the helicopter theoretically will. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of such a type of plane, however, would be a marked reduction in noise and a distinct gain in driving efficiency.

Beyond a certain speed, the faster a propeller operates the less efficient it is likely to be under normal circumstances. It is the high speed of the modern propeller which causes most of the noise of the modern airplane. If a slow moving paddle-wheel arrangement (the proposed speed is 400 r. p. m.) were satisfactorily developed which would not only give lifting but pulling power as well, great efficiency and high speed with tremendous reduction in noise should result.

Here is a very fruitful field for research for the aviation inventor and engineer. With Germany and America working in this direction already, it will be interesting to see what the next step will be.

* * *

Acrobatics of Dinner-Making

It's one thing to handle the "stick" of an airplane and make it produce weird gyrations in the air but something else again to handle pots and pans plus the necessary ingredients to produce a dinner which will not cause the guest to gyrate elsewhere when it is served. At least this is the challenge which was recently handed to Mr. Alford J. Williams, former crack stunt flier for the navy and Schneider Cup racer, at an aviation gathering by a lady evidently impressed with the difficulty of keeping house. Her statement was to the effect that it's all very well to do aerial acrobatics but she didn't believe he could perform the simple things of life—like making a good cup of tea.

Now a challenge is all any good aviator wants along any lines. "A cup of tea, eh? We'll have to see about that," said Mr. Williams. So he told the maid to take the next night off and invited the entire party to his apartment—not for tea—but for dinner!

It is not recorded whether or not the guests stopped on the way over to make sure of things by taking a few pre-dinner bites, but when they arrived they were presented with an excellent dinner of roast turkey with all the fixings, homemade biscuits and to top the performance a real old-fashioned strawberry shortcake.

* * *

New Condors Announced

New Curtiss Condors for operation along the eastern seaboard will fly early in February, and after licensing tests, will be delivered to Eastern Air Transport for complete tests by its operation department. The 1933 Condor has been developed and built by Curtiss-Wright engineers aided by the suggestions and advice of officials and engineers of Eastern Air and Transamerican Airlines.

Carrying a payload of 3200 pounds, this plane will cruise at 145 miles an hour and make a high speed of 170 miles an hour. Its gross weight will exceed eight tons. Fifteen passengers, two pilots, a hostess and nearly half a ton of baggage, express and air mail are provided for. The engines will be two air-cooled Wright Cyclones of 700 horsepower each, geared to turn three-bladed propellers at less than engine speed. Slow propeller speed greatly reduces cabin noises.

Under full load conditions the plane will have a service ceiling of 15,500 feet and an absolute ceiling of 17,500 feet, it was stated. Using only one engine and flying with full load, the service ceiling will be 3000 feet. The rate of climb at sea level with both engines will be 850 feet a minute, Mr. Damon said.

Passenger comforts received a great deal of attention. Reclinable, high-backed chairs with deep upholstering are arranged in five rows of three chairs abreast, all facing forward. Some chairs may be reversed in order to play games or carry on a conversation with greater ease. Wall sockets beside the seats allow tables to be set up for the hostess to serve meals, or for games and writing.

AUSTRALIA FAVORS GRAIN BULK HANDLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The report of the joint parliamentary select committee, presented to both houses of Parliament, dealing with the bulk handling bill, is favorable towards the bulk handling of wheat and considers that it would be unquestionably advantageous to the wheat-growing industry.

The select committee pointed out that "in no place where it, bulk handling, had been established has it ever been departed from, not even in the case of New South Wales, where a plant which serves only an average harvest of 23,000,000 bushels was erected at the colossal cost of £4,000,000. It would, in the opinion of the committee, be an act of inexcusable folly to allow any local feelings of prejudice to outweigh the wisdom of a larger and more experienced world."

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30—Honeywell Regulator Company reports for the year 1932 net income of $190,333, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $690,534, or $3.90 a share in 1931.

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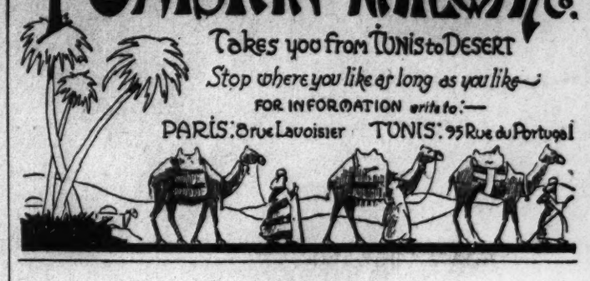

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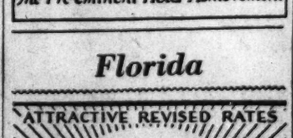

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VERY UNEVEN MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Rail Issues Inclined to Move Forward and Utilities Off

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The approach of important dividend actions kept speculative activity in check in today's stock market, and prices continued to fluctuate narrowly and irregularly.

The announcement of the decision on U. S. Steel's preferred dividend, and on Borden's common distribution, were expected after the close of the market. In the meantime, however, there was some bullish activity in the rails, while utilities were again inclined to sag. Trading was in small volume.

Stocks were narrowly irregular in quiet late trading. Fractional gains and losses were evenly distributed

Rails retained early firmness. Delaware & Hudson was up 2 points. Advances of a half point to a point were shown by Baltimore & Ohio, Borden, Union Pacific, United States Steel, New York Central, and Corn Products.

Allied Chemical, Case, Chesapeake & Ohio and United States Steel preferred were steady. Public Service Consolidated Gas, North American and Columbia Gas lost about a point.

Sales approximated 700,000 shares

Rails and Utilities

The shifting of speculative activity from the utilities to the rails, which has been indicated in recent sessions, is in distinct contrast to the tendency of recent years, and presumably reflects discussions in legislative quarters of aiding the railroads, while imposing more effective regulation of utilities.

Among developments tending to help the carrier issues today were the passage by the House of Representatives of the Bankruptcy Act, tending to facilitate reorganizations, and news that the National Transportation Committee had virtually completed its report. Furthermore, a number of December reports of operating revenues have been fairly favorable.

Wall Street had been prepared for a change in U. S. Steel preferred dividend, and for an unsatisfactory report for the fourth quarter, but traders were distinctly inclined to stick to the sidelines until the news was out of the way.

Brokers were inclined to feel that the market had fully discounted a cut in the $7 rate to $4 or $5, and that any market unsettlement which might follow omission of the dividend would be short-lived.

The Communist threat of a general strike in Berlin as result of the Nazi cabinet being so bitterly opposed by the more radical elements, was watched in international banking quarters with keen interest. There was a tendency to take an optimistic view, however. Prominent banking quarters in Wall Street were particularly pleased with the prospect of the return of Dr. Schacht as head of the Reichsbank.

Bond Trading Quiet

Moderate rallying tendencies appeared in some sections of the bond market today, but progress generally was restricted to a fractional range.

German Government loans and domestic railway maturities exhibited the most recuperative powers, while the majority of the utilities and industrials were barely steady. The United States Government list was mixed and dull.

Followers of the Reich group were inclined to adopt a "wait-and-see" attitude toward the new Hitler Government. It was pointed out by some bankers that the reformed cabinet may have a more conservative outlook on foreign debts than was at first expected. Nazi activities, it was said, probably would be somewhat limited because of their actual minority in the new régime. Both the Reich 5½s and 7s recovered more than a point at one time, but failed to hold their top prices.

Among the secondary domestic carriers that firmed were some issues of Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake Corp., Frisco Illinois Central, New York Central Pennsylvania and Southern. Delaware & Hudson 4s sagged, as did Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and Santa Fe general 4s.

Improvement was shown by American Telephone debenture 5s of 1965. Cincinnati Gas 4s and Pacific Gas 5s. International Telephone loans were rather heavy, but bonds of Western Union and Postal Telegraph displayed some resistance. A number of the utilities were unchanged.

Various issues of the moving picture corporations, recently under pressure, retrieved portions of their losses. Paramount Publix 5½s came back nearly a point.

American Smelting 5s were in some demand and National Dairy 5½s made a little better showing.

Aside from the Germans, foreign obligations were a trifle irregular. French 7½s, Japanese 5½s and stralian 5s edged forward, but the Australian 5s edged forward, but the Austrians, Belgians, Columbians and Italians drifted a bit lower.

GRAIN PRICES FIRM IN LATE DEALINGS

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Indications of better export buying of Canadian wheat helped give firmness to Chicago grain values late today.

World's available supplies of wheat showed some decrease, making the total stock 443,422,000 bushels, compared with 472,107,000 a year ago. Unsettled political conditions in Europe, however, were a handicap to wheat price advances.

Wheat closed firm, unchanged to ¼ higher, compared with yesterday's finish, corn ⅛ off to ⅛ up, oats unchanged to ⅛ lower, and provisions varying from 2c decline to an equal gain.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—A total of 9969 bales of wool were offered at the auction today of which 7769 were sold. There was a full attendance and lively competition for fine kinds at firm rates but lower grades were frequently bought in owing to firm limits.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $100,000, off $8000 from the previous transaction.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 31	Last Jan. 30
8½	4⅛	..	Adams Express	1300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
54½	50	.5	Adams Exp pf	30	54½	53½	53½	54
10⅛	8	..	Addressograph	100	8	8	8	..
64½	58⅜	3	Air Reduction	1300	60½	60⅛	60⅛	60½
11⅞	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	400	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
1⅜	1	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
3¼	2¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	60	2¼	2½	2½	2⅜
8¼	6⅜	..	Alleghany Steel	50	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	..
89⅞	80½	61	Allied Chem	5100	86	85¼	85½	85⅝
9	6¾	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	7⅞	7⅝	7½	7½
22	20	2	Amerada	400	21¼	21	21	21
12½	10⅜	..	Am Bank Note	400	11½	10⅝	11½	10⅜
12	10	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	10½	10½	10½	10
62¾	54	4	Am Can	6100	61⅜	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
8	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
20	16½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	19	19	19	..
40	36¼	31	Am Chicle	1100	39½	39¼	39¼	39½
3	2½	..	Am Colortype	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
22⅜	19½	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	19¾	19¾	18⅝	20½
8¾	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	700	8⅜	6½	6½	6⅝
14	9⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	12¼	11¼	11¼	11
12	8½	..	Am &For Pow 6	700	9¾	8½	8½	8⅝
9¾	6¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	9¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4⅞	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4½	4½	4½	..
8⅜	6¾	..	Am International	400	7⅛	⅞	7	7⅛
8¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
23¼	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞	21¼
5⅛	3½	..	Am Metal	300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	4
9¼	7⅛	..	Am Power&Lt	1300	7½	7	7	7⅛
24½	19	3	Am P&L 6% pf	400	20½	20	20	20¼
21½	16¼	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	700	16¼	15⅝	15½	16¼
7⅝	6½	..	Am Radiator	1200	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6⅝
10⅝	7¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
22⅜	20¾	3	Am Safety Razor	100	21½	21½	21½	..
14⅝	12	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	13½	13¼	13½	13⅛
35⅞	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	33½	33⅛	33½	..
7⅝	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
35¼	31⅜	2½	Am Stores	100	35	35	35	34⅞
82	82	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	82	82	82	82
109⅝	102⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	7100	105	103⅝	104½	104⅞
18⅞	13	..	Am Type F pf	10	16	16	16	16
46¼	39	..	Atchison T&SF	4700	45½	44½	44¾	44¾
65⅝	59⅛	5	Atchison pf	400	65	66	66	..
23¾	17¼	..	Atl Coast Line	200	23	22¼	22½	22¾
17¼	15⅝	1	Atl Refining	400	16½	16⅝	16⅛	15⅞
12	9⅜	..	Atlas Powder	100	11	11	11	..
68	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	63	63½	63½	..
56½	45	4‡	Auburn Auto	3100	47¾	46½	46⅛	46½
(73¼	6½		Aviation Corp Del	3400	8⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
			—B—					
6¼	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6	5¼	5⅜	5
15⅜	11	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	14½	13⅜	14½	12½
11⅛	8¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2500	11¼	10½	10¾	10
14	10½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	13⅞	13	13K	12½
73	72	6½	Bamberger pf	100	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
8	8	..	Barker Bros pf	40	8	8	8	..
4¾	3½	..	Barnsdall A	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
11½	9½	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅝
11⅛	9⅜	..	Best & Co	100	9½	9½	9½	..
16⅞	14	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	15	14⅜	14¾	14½
31⅜	28	..	Beth Steel pf	400	30¼	30	30	..
5¾	5	..	Blaw Knox	400	5⅛	5	5	5¼
14¾	12¾	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
26⅜	19⅝	2‡	Borden	3100	21⅜	20½	21½	20⅝
9¾	8⅜	..	Borg Warner	1100	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼
5⅛	3¾	..	Briggs Mfg	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
30⅛	25½	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	29⅞	29	29¼	28¾
78	70	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	78½	77½	78	77¼
82	77¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79½	79½	79¼	..
2¾	2¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
1⅜	1¼	..	Budd Mfg	300	1½	1½	1½	..
3⅝	3	..	Bullard	200	3	3	3	..
3¾	2¾	..	Bush Terminal	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23½	15	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	15½	15½	15½	16
2	2	..	Butterick	100	2	2	2	2
46⅛	46½	7	Byers pf	40	46½	46½	46⅛	..
			—C—					
10⅜	8¾	..	Calif Packing	600	9½	9	9½	9
3	2¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10⅜	8¾	1	Canada Dry	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
14⅜	10½	..	Canadian Pacific	12500	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
6¼	6	..	Capital Admin	200	6	6	6	6
55	55	5	Caro C&O st	10	55	55	55	..
50	30¾	..	Case Thresh	5900	46⅜	45⅜	45⅞	46
60	50⅜	7	Case Thresh pf	10	55	55	55	55
9⅛	6⅞	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	7½	7½	7½	..
9	7	..	Celanese Corp	600	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7
1⅔	59	7	Century Rib pf	20	60	60	60	..
8⅝	5⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	800	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
1¼	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	1	1	1	1
18⅞	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	9400	18⅞	18⅛	18½	18⅜
29¾	26¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	7500	29¾	29¼	29½	29½
1¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	1	1	1	..
3	2⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2½	2½	2½	..
8⅜	7	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	7½	7¼	7¼	..
2⅜	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
3½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	2½	2½	2½	2½
4¼	3⅜	..	Chi & N western	1400	4½	4¾	4¾	4⅝
9¼	5⅞	..	Chi & N west pf	200	7	7	7	..
7½	5⅞	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	7	7	7	7
5⅝	3⅜	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	201	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
7½	5½	..	Chi RI&P26%	101	5½	5½	5½	..
17½	13½	1	Chrysler	6000	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
12½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	12	11½	11½	..
52	49	6½	City Ice & P pf	70	50¼	50¼	50½	50½
2	1⅝	..	City Stores A	40	2	1⅝	2	..
62	62	3.20	Cleve & Pitts	10	62	62	62	..
13	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	12½	12½	12½	12¼
81	79¼	6	Colg-Palm P pf	100	79¼	79¼	79¼	..
5	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
18½	14	..	Colo & So 1 pf	110	18½	16½	18½	16
17¾	14⅝	1	Columbia Gas	6900	15¾	14¾	14¾	15⅜
77⅜	67¾	6	Columbia G of A	200	72¼	72¼	72¼	74
35¾	27¼	2	Columbian Carb	500	34	33¼	35¼	33¼
6	4⅜	..	Comm Credit	200	5⅝	5½	4½	..
24	23⅜	3	Comm Cred A	300	24	24	24	..
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	4400	24½	24	24½	24½
111⅜	104	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	280	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜	113⅜
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	2200	97⅞	96	97¾	97¼
12¼	10	.60	Comm Solvents	1000	11½	11?	11½	11¾
2⅞	2¼	..	Comwith & So	2100	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
60	40	6	Comwith & S 6 pf	200	40	40	40	40½
8⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film I pf	2000	10¼	10⅛	10¾	10
13¼	5⅝	4	Consol Gas	4200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
99	97½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	98	97½	98	97⅝
5½	4	½	Consol Laundries	300	4½	4¼	4⅜	..
5⅞	5⅛	..	Consol Oil	2600	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
100¼	98	8	Consol Oil pf	200	99½	99½	99¼	..
⅝	½	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
145⅜	136½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	142	141	142	..
4¼	3½	..	Coty	500	4⅛	4	4	4
28½	24⅞	2‡	Cream of Wheat	800	28¼	27½	28	27¾
15	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	14	12½	12½	..
2½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
3⅞	2⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
8½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	8½	8	8	8½
			—D—					
3½	3¼	.60	Davega St	200	3½	½	3½	3½
58¼	45	6	Del & Hudson	8200	53½	51½	51⅝	51
37¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	4300	26½	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
71½	67	6	Detroit Edison	600	71	70	70	70
13	12	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	12	12	12	..
19¼	18¼	1	DiDamond Match	600	18⅝	18½	18½	18½
13⅞	12¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	13¼	13½	13½	13¼
1⅜	1⅛	.75	Douglas A	800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
41½	36½	2	du Pont de Nem	2800	39¾	39½	39½	39⅝
106	102¾	6	du Pont deb	300	103½	103½	103½	103⅜
			—E—					
61¾	54	2	Eastman Kodak	700	59½	58½	58½	58¾
20⅞	17¾	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	700	18¾	18⅛	18½	18
1¾	1½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
7⅞	5¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
18¾	14	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	14	14	14	14
9½	7	..	Engineers Pub S	200	7	7	7	..
11	10	1½	Equitable Off Bld	200	10	10	10	..
7¾	5⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
5¼	4½	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
			—F—					
49⅞	42	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	48	48	48	..
1⅛	⅞	..	Fed Screw W	200	1	1	1	..
3½	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
18¼	15⅞	1.20	Fidelity Phe P In	200	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17½
14⅜	18¾	1	Firestone T & R	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
63⅜	61	6	Firesin T&R pf A	100	63	63	63	..
56	51¼	2½	First Nat Stores	500	52	51¾	52	51¾
20½	18¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¾
2½	1¾	..	Fox Film A	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
26⅜	23	2	Freeport Texas	500	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23¼
11½	9	..	Fuller pr pf	110	11⅛	10	10	..
			—G—					
19	16⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	18⅜	18	18	18
7⅞	6¾	..	Gen Asphalt	500	7	6¾	6¾	7
14⅝	13	2	Gen Baking	500	14	13⅞	14	14
3¼	2½	..	Gen Bronze	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	..
16⅝	14¾	.40	Gen Electric	4600	15¼	15	15⅛	15½
12	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
27¾	23⅞	2	Gen Foods	3400	24½	23⅞	24	24
1½	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	2600	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
14⅜	13	8	Gen G&E 8% A	3000	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	..
41½	38½	3	Gen Mills	200	40⅞	40½	40½	40¾
14⅝	12⅞	1	Gen Motors	11200	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅜
77¼	72½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	73
3	2¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	400	3	2¾	3	..
3¾	2⅞	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3⅛	3	3	..
19½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	2400	19½	18¾	19½	18⅝
6¼	4	..	Gen Refractories	200	4	4	4	4
20¼	17	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1100	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
75	71⅝	5	Gillette S R pf	200	73⅞	72¼	72⅞	..
6	5¼	..	Gliden	100	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	..
16⅞	14	1.20	Gold Dust	800	15	14½	14⅝	14⅜
6⅛	4½	..	Goodrich	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
18¼	13½	..	Goodrich pf	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
18¾	14	..	Goodyear	7600	15⅞	14⅝	15	15¾
46	36	7	Goodyear 1pf	500	41½	36½	36⅝	42
3	2½	..	Graham Paige	300	3	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
21¾	18	1	Grant (WT)	300	18	18	18	18
11⅜	7⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1800	10¼	10	10¼	9⅞
7¾	7	..	Great West Sug	500	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7½
1¼	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	1	1	1	..
			—H—					
4	4	..	Hall Printing	100	4	4	4	..
52	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	52	52	52	51⅞
96	95	7	Hercules Powd pf	2000	96	95	96	92
57⅜	52	5	Hershey Choc	300	52½	52	52	52½
7	3½	..	Holland Furnace	400	7	6½	6⅞	6⅞
158	145	9	Homestake Min	500	152½	151¼	152½	..
51¼	50	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	51	51	51	..
15¾	13¼	..	Houston Oil	300	13¾	13½	13⅜	13¾
2¼	2¾	..	Houston Oil new	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
15¾	14⅜	2½	Hudson & Man	500	15¼	14⅜	15¼	15½
38	35	5	Hud & Man pf	100	38	38	38	37½
3½	2⅜	..	Hupp Motors	300	3½	2½	2½	2½
			—I—					
14⅜	11¼	..	Ill Central	2300	14½	14	14¼	14½
20½	18	..	Ill Central pf	300	20	19	20	..
35⅜	28	2	Indus Rayon	800	33⅜	33¾	34¼	34⅜
31½	23¼	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	400	26½	26	26¼	25½
3½	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3¾	2½	2⅝	..
4½	3½	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	3½	3½	3½	..
5¼	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	2800	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
1½	1⅛	..	Intercon Rub	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
6	5	..	Int Agr pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
97½	89	6	Int Business M	400	92	91½	91½	91½
3¾	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	400	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
¾	½	..	Int Combustion	2300	½	½	½	⅝
25¼	20⅝	1.30	Int Harvester	1900	22⅜	22	22½	22
6¼	5	..	Int Hydroelec	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
8½	7¾	..	Int Nickel	1200	8	7⅞	8	7¾
4¾	2½	..	Int Paper 7%	10	4	4	4	..
4½	2½	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
4½	3⅛	..	Int Print Ink	1000	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
2¼	1¾	..	Int Rys Cen Am	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
27¼	24⅜	2	Int Shoe	400	27	26⅞	27	26⅞
8½	6¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	2300	7	6¾	6¾	7
2⅞	2½	..	Interstate Dept S	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
			—J—					
23¾	19¼	..	Johns Manville	500	21½	20¾	21	..
50	36	1	Jones & L'lin pf	50	36	36	36	37
			—K—					
10½	7¾	..	Kan C South	100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	9½
15¾	13	2	Kan C South pf	200	15½	15½	15½	..
8½	7½	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 31	Last Jan. 30
9¾	4⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	1200	5	4½	4½	4⅝
10½	8⅝	..	Kennecott Cop	2100	9¾	8⅝	9¼	9
10¾	8⅜	1	Kresge	700	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9
100	90	7	Kresge pf	50	100	100	100	100
29	27	1	Kress Co	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
18¼	16⅛	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
			—L—					
14½	10⅛	..	Lehigh Val RR	4600	13⅞	13	13⅛	13⅜
47¾	41½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1000	44¼	44½	44½	44
6¾	4	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	6¼	6½	6½	6½
14⅝	12¾	..	Liquid Carbonic	500	13	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
21½	15½	3	Loew's Inc	2100	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	16
3½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1700	3	2¾	3	3
27	23	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	24½	24	24	25
19⅜	18	1⅝	Louisville G&EA	100	18¾	19⅜	18¾	..
28⅝	21½	..	Louisville & N	400	28¾	27⅝	28	27¾
6½	5¼	..	Ludlum Steel	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
			—M—					
17¾	16¼	2	McCall Corp	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
30⅜	25½	..	McCrory Stores	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
21½	18⅝	1¼‡	McIntyre Porcu	2000	20½	19⅞	20¼	20
51⅞	44¼	4	McKeesport Tin	900	51	50¼	50⅝	50¼
1	⅝	..	McLellan Stores	100	½	½	½	½
20½	16⅜	1	Mack Trucks	700	18¾	16⅜	18⅜	16⅜
35¾	27	3	Macy (RH) & Co	700	28¼	27	27	28½
1½	1	..	Mallinson	100	1	1	1	..
1	⅝	..	Manati Sug pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8	3¾	..	Man Shirt	1300	7½	6⅞	7	7½
11½	10	.80	Marine Mid	700	11⅛	10⅝	11¼	10⅞
8	7	1	Marlin-Rockwell	300	7	7	7	..
6¼	4¼	..	Marshall Field	100	4½	4¼	4½	4½
..	½	..	Martin Parry	900	½	½	½	½
17½	15	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	17	16	16	17
9	7¼	1	Mesta Mach	100	9	9	9	..
109	105¼	7	Nat Lead pf A	30	107½	107½	107½	..
80¼	75½	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	79¼	79½	79½	..
15¼	13	1	Nat Pow & Lt	10700	13½	13	13	13½
22	19	.50	Nat Steel	400	20¼	20	20½	20
8½	6½	.

COTTON CLOTH BUYERS SEEK QUALITY GOODS

Show Preference for Better Material—Ginghams Are in Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31—There has been noticed lately an increasing demand by cotton cloth buyers for quality goods in preference to those sold on price alone.

Many buyers recently displayed this tendency which they say they note in retail preferences. The term quality is said to include style as well as wearing ability.

The choicer ginghams have made a strong appeal, and the high count and branded sheets and pillow cases have maintained their sales volume better than the cheaper kinds, although the latter have been a factor in keeping down prices of the better goods.

The quality processors of percales have regained courage as they find that price alone does not appeal to those dealers who wish to retain their best customers.

The shirting trade has also noted a revival of demand for the better class of shirts. Some of the newly designed goods of rough finish and the blistery crêpes have sold best in the higher class shops which also demand deeper colored cretonnes and jacquarded flat crêpes where often appearances count as much as wearability.

Even full weight and full count overalls and work shirts maintain their sales volume better than inferior ones.

Makers' Position Improves

A prominent cloth broker in commenting on his statistical price chart notes that cloth prices varied 8.03c a pound while raw cotton prices varied only 4.20c a pound. Mill margins in 1932 were the lowest on record. They varied from a maximum of 15.35c to 9.73c, while in 1931 the highest was 19.39c and the lowest 11.38c. This shrinkage in mill margins indicates that there has been a definite improvement in manufacturing costs.

The spurt of buying which set in on Friday and carried through Saturday of the previous week soon faded away. The pace was quickened on Tuesday and Wednesday when substantial volumes of print cloths and carded broadcloths were sold to relatively few buyers.

Market prices held steady, although some of these large orders were said to be confidentially at concessions. Te demand was almost wholly for quick delivery goods. No individual mill could fill any single order so several mills were participants in each sale. Orders included nearly all the popular numbers of print cloths with the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard the most desired.

Carded broadcloths were bought not only for immediate but also for February and March delivery. Mills hoped that this was the beginning of the long delayed covering movement, but the dealings for the balance of the week dispelled this hope.

Narrow sheetings sold in a moderate way both for spot and future delivery without any notable change in price, but there has been a substantial betterment in the movement of wide sheetings for the mechanical trades.

Fine Goods Irregular

In the fine goods division trading was distributed in small amounts through a wide variety of weave types with appreciable volume on a few cloths. Piques have moved fairly well at 14c to 14¼c for the 176x100s. The chief business last week was on combed goods.

Fine combed lawns were the subject of good inquiry, but deals were not closed on account of price differences. Combed lawns are held at 7c for the 96x92s and 6c for 88x80s, but buyers seek goods ¼c below these figures. Some scattered sales were made of organdies at 4¼c for the 39-inch 11.00-yard 68x56s. Voiles sold at a moderate amount on the basis of 4c for medium hard twist 60x52s. There were moderate sales of combed broadcloths at 7c for 128x68s and 8½c for 144x76s singles.

Fancy goods buying was spotty. Good sales were made of a number of fancy weaves for deliveries into March. Dotted Swisses were sold in fair quantities to many buyers. Rayon goods while in a strong position were subjected to a number of discouraging influences from the outside.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	34½	35½	Lafayette	6	9
City	43¾	47¾	Public	28¾	31¾
Commercial	152	160	Textile	26	29
Fifth Av	1375	1475	Trade Bank	24	29
First, N Y.	1500	1700	Yorkville	40	50

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	73	77	Fulton	250	275
Banca C I.	141		Guaranty	349	359
Bk .NY&T.	360	380	Irving	23½	25¼
Bronx	13	18	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	175	185	Law Tle&G.	9	14
Cn Hanover	148	158	M'facturers	30¾	36¾
Chemical	41¾	43¾	New York	98¾	108¾
County	30	33	Title Guar	21¼	24½
Empire	25¾	27¾	Unit States	1690	1790

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	30	33	Merchants	275	
N Shawmut	31	33	Second Nat	88	
				Saturday appraisal	
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust				280	
New England Trust				400	
State Street Trust				250	

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	½	1	Harris T&S	295	305
Cont Ill Bk	88	90	Northern Tr	425	445
First Nat	158	163			

INSURANCE STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	30¼	33	Home	15¾	16¾
Am Allianc	11½	11	North River	10	11¾
Gt Amer	12½	14¼	Spgfld Fire.	66	70¾
Hartford	40	41¾	U S Fire	18½	20

INLAND STEEL CO. LOSS

CHICAGO, Jan. 31—Inland Steel Company's 1932 preliminary report, to be issued today, will show a net loss of about $3,000,000, December, as anticipated at that time, proved to be a poor month. As a result the fourth quarter's operations failed to show any material improvement over the third quarter, despite the bulge in October which was maintained into early November. In 1931, net profit was $1,363,-900, equal to $4.05 a share on the 1,200,000 shares.

CANADA DRY GINGER ALE

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., December quarter's net profit was $1925 after all charges, contrasted with net loss of $33,580 in the December, 1931, quarter.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	90¼	89¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33¼	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	35¼	34½
Alleghany Corp s '50	10¾	10½
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	97¼	97¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	78½	78½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	33
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	82¾	82
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	57	57
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	73¼	73¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89½	88
Amer Sugar Refining 5s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4s '36	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	106¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105¾	105
Amer T&T 5s '65	105½	104½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34	34
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	27	27
Armour & So 4½s '39	78¾	77¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74	73½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 cta	88½	88½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¼	95¾
Atch T&SF 4s '09	81	81
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93¾	93¾
Atch T&SP Rky Mt 4s '65	84½	84½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74	73½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	51½	50
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40	40
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	86	85½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	89¼	89
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	89¼	64½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31	30½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	41	41
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	67½	67½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90½	90½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	45	44½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110¼	110¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106¾	106¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94¼	93¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '0	103½	103½
Buff R&P 4½s '57	43	42¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	50	50
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	64¾	64¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84	84
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83¾	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	83	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88	87¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88	87½
Can North deb 6½s '46	100¾	100¾
Can North deb 7s '40	100½	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	62	61¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	72½	72½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	72
Can Pacific 5s '44	85	85
Can South 5s A '62	85	85
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	29½	29½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	27½	27½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71¾	71¾
Cen New England 4s '61	64	64
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	86	85½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	60	60
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	95½	95
Certainteed 5½s 48	38	37½
Ches Corp 5s 47	73½	72¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A 93	93	93
Ches & O gen 4½s 92	103½	103
Ches & O con 5s '39	106	106
Ches & O 4½s B	93½	93
Ches & O RA 1st 4s 89	96	96
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div 49	97¼	97
Chicago B & Q gen 4s 58	92¾	92¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s 71	93	93
Chicago & East Ill 5s 51	11	11
Chicago G I. & Coke 1st 5s 37	106¾	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	35	34¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s 66	17	17
Chicago M&StP gen 4s 89	45	45
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¾	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s 75	21¾	20¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s 87	40	40
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	11¼	10¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	18	18
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	63	63
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	25	25
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	23½	22¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14½	14¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99¾	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	104¾	104
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	102	102
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113½	113½
Childs Co 5s '43	39½	39
Chile Copper 5s 47	42	42
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	99¾	99½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	100	100
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	104	103½
Cin Un Term 5s wi	103	102¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	51	51
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	46	45¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clev Un Term 5s '72	65	64¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	69¾	69¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	81½	81½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	53¾	53½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '81	85	84¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	84½	84½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84¾	84¾
Columbia Ry Pr 4½s '57	96	96¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100¾	100¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	104¾	104
Con Gas 4½s '51	101	100½
Con Gas 5s '57	104½	104
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20	20
Container Corp 6s '46	40	40
Corn Products 5s '24	104½	104½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	63½	62½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	21	21
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84¼	83¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	91½	91
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101½	101¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	33¾	33¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	34½	34½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13¾	13¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	14½	13¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103½	103
Detroit Ed 5s' 52	102	101¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83¾	83¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104½	104½
Edison Elec Co of NY 5s '95	119½	119¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	75
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	37½	37½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28¾	28½
Erie RR ref 5s ext	99½	99½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28¾	28½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50	50
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100?	100¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	83¼	83½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1¾	1¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79¼	79¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	80¾
Grank Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99¼	99
Grank Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100½	100
Great Northern 4½s '61	80	80
Great Northern 7s '36 A	89½	89
Gr Nor Pc 4s '54	90	90
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	98	98
Houston Oil 5½s '40	49	49
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33	33
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	54	54
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	88½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107¼	106¾
Ill Central 4s '53	44	44
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	56	56
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39	38½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	46½	46½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	53¼	53
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	102
Ind Union Railway 5s A '65	92½	92½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	38¼	38
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57½	56¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	67½	67½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	18	18
Int Paper 6s '55	14	13½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	41	41
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29¾	28¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	33¼	33¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	32	31¾
Kan City P&G Mem 4s '36	51	50½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65¾	65¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B '57	104¼	104¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62	62
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	56½	56½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93¾	93
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94½	94½
Kings Co El 4s '49	76¼	76
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105½	105½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	61	60¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	86½	86
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93½	93½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	63¾	63¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	35	35
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s'2003	36	36
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40	40
Loew's Inc 6s '41	68	67½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90¾	90¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	31½	31½
L&N uni 4s '40	89½	89
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	70	69¾
L&N rfg 5½s '2003	72½	72½
L&N 3s StL div '80	50	50
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	37	36¾
Marion Steam S 6s '47	37¾	37¾
Meade 6s '45 ww	50	49
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89	88¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97¼	97¼
Midvale Steel con 5s '36	98¾	93¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	79½	79½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	78	78
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	39	34¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	18½	18½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	39	37
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84½	84¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	64	64
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40	40
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	73	73
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10½	10¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22½	22
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22¾	21½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22½	22½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	21¾	21½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22½	21½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	10	9¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	82½	83½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	76	76
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55	54¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	81½	81
Nat Steel 5s '56	78¾	78½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110¾	110½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	92¼	90¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	58	58
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80	79½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	69	67½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	69½	68½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	47	46½
NYC&HR rfg & lm 4½s 2013	46¼	46¼
NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013	50	49½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	71	71
NY C M C col 4½s '98	89	89
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18	15½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17¾	17¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35¾	35¾
N Y Edison 5s C '51	107	106¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112	111¾
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	48	48
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	43½	43
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	79¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	50	48
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	60	56¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103¾	103¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	103¾	102¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108	108
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106¾	106¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	60	55½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	45¾	44¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	69
Norf & W con 4s '96	99	98½
Norf & W div 4s '44	101½	101¼
Norf & W 6s '34	104¼	104¼
North Am Co 5s '61	86¼	86¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '68	83¾	83¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59½	58¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	87	86½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	71½	71
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	103½	103¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104½	104½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	89	88¼
Owens Ill Glass 5s	101¼	101¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '41	105½	105½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¾	106¾
Pas Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108	108
Paramount Public 5½s '50	7¾	6¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	29¾	29¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	9	9
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	45	45
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94½	93¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	90¼	90¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	71¾	71¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s	104¼	104¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	84	84
Penn Railroad 5s '84	90	89¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	97	96½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103½	103½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	114	114
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75	74½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	89
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99¾	99¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104½
Phil & Read C&I 7s '42	66¾	66½
Phil & Read C&I 8s '40	41	41
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	98¼	98¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	85	85
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	91	91
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	90½	90½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	68½	68
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23	23
Pub Svc E&G 4s	100	99½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103½	103½
Pure Oil 4½s '40	74½	74½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	90¾	90¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	53	53
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	26	26
Rochester Gas 5s	104	104
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	49½	49
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11¼	11¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	7⅞	7¾
St Louis & SF A ct	11	11
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32	61	61
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	34	34
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100½	100
San Ant Pub Ser 6s' 52	88	88
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	60	59
Shell Union 5s '47	78	78
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	78¼	78½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	40	40
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96½	96½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99½	99
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	91½	91½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¾	106¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	78½	78½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	55	55
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	53	53
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	51¾	51¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51¾	51
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	68	68¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	21¼	21¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	25½	25
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¾	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Stevens Hotel 6s' 45	13	13
Studebaker 6s '45	42	33½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95	95
Ter RR Aso StL rfg 4s '53	83½	83¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	89	89
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	53½	53
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	53½	53½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45	44¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27¾	27½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	55	55
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5s '57	104½	104½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '38	100¾	100¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100½	100½
Union Pacific 4s '68	100½	100½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	93½	93½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	95	95
US Rubber Co 5s '47	43½	43½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71½	71
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	27	26½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	30	29¾
Virginia El & P 5½s	105¾	105¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Warner Qinlan 6s '39	24	24½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	12¼	12¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	28¼	28¼
West Shore 4s 2361	75	74
Western Electric 5s '44	102	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	64	64
Western Maryland 5½s '77	66¾	66
Western Union R E 4½s '50	50½	50
Western Union 6½s '36	67	67
Western Union 5s '60	51¾	51
Wheeling Steel 4½s 'B '53	51½	50
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	57¾	57¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	37	37
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90¾	90¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	10¼	10¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jan31	Jan30
3½s '47	103.12	103.10	103.10	103.12
1st 4¼s '67	102.28	102.27	102.28	102.27
4th 4¼s '38	103.16	103.13	103.15	103.15
US 3s '55	98.24	98.23	98.24	98.22
US 3½s '49	100.	100.	100.	99.31
US 3¼s '43 Mar	102.19	102.16	102.16	102.18
US 3¼s '43 June	102.19	102.19	102.19	102.18
US 3¼s '56	105.11	105.10	105.11	105.9
US 4¼s '52	111.	110.31	110.31	111.00

FOREIGN BONDS

Argentine Gov 5½s '62	44⅞	44⅞
Argetine Gov 6s June '59	48¼	48¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	48¼	48¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48¼	48½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb. '61	49¼	48½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49	49
Argetine Gov 6s '58 B	48¾	48⅝
Australia 4½s '56	71	70¼
Australia 5s '55	74½	73⅝
Australia 5s '57	74½	74½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	62⅝	62⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94	93⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98⅝	98¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101⅜	101¼
Belguim (King) 7s '5	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	104¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	46½	46½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	63¾	62½
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	61½	61¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¾	4¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜
Brazil 6½s '25-'57	30½	30½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21	20¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28¼	28¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	20	20
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	20¼	20
Bulgaria 7s '67	22	22
Canada 4s	94	94
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100⅝	100¼
Canada SS Ltd 6s '42	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9¼	9¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9¼	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¼	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7¼	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¼	7¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	46¾	46¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	28¾	28¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	68½	68½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	15¼	15¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 A	14	14
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	88½	88½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	40
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	98	98
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	98	98
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69¾	69¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	82	82
Duke Price Power 6s '66	53	53
Dutch El 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	52	52
Fiat 7s '46 war	95½	95½
Finland 5½s '58	59	59
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	69½	68½
Frameriean Dev 7½s '42	101¼	101¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	41½	40⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	121½	121½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126	125¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	69	68¼
German 7s '49	84¼	83½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	66¼	66¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58	57¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	58	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	68½	67
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	49	48¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	62	62
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	49	49
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	60¾	59¾
Graz 8s '54	59¼	59¼
Hamburg 6s '46	49¾	48½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	43	42
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	41¾	41¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	50	50
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¾	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	42½	42
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	47¾	47½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	58	58
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11	11
Leipsig (City) 7s '47	61¾	61¾
Lombard 6½s '52 ww	88	87¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Metro Water 5½s '50	70½	70½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80½	80¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	97¼	97¾
New South Wales 5s '57	73	73
New South Wales 5s '58	73	72¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼	105
North German Lloyd 6s '47	86	85½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	79	79
Norway (King) 6s '43	86	85¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	50	49¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5¾	5¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	58¾	58
Poland (Gov) 5s '50	54¼	54¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '

COST OF STATE ROADS URGED AS MOTORCAR BILL

Joint Rail and Highway Group Reports on Traffic Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 — Motor vehicles should pay the entire cost of state highways, as well as part of the cost of county highways and arterial routes through cities and municipalities, and all motor vehicles using the highways for commercial purposes should be subjected to regulation, the Joint Committee of Railroad and Highway Users declares in a report issued today.

The results of more than three months' study by the committee, according to Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Alfred H. Swayne, joint chairman, will be laid before the National Transportation Committee, of which the late Calvin Coolidge was chairman, and which in turn is expected to make a report not later than Feb. 22.

The committee is composed of 12 members, six appointed by the Association of Railway Executives, and six by the National Highway Users Conference. An executive secretary and two special assistants also are included in the working organization.

The recommendations for commercial vehicle regulation covered both common and contract carriers, in both interstate and intrastate commerce. In the case of common carriers in interstate traffic it was suggested that they be under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or other properly constituted federal tribunal, and should be required to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity. Permits from duly authorized authorities would be required of contract carriers in interstate commerce.

In intrastate service common carriers would be required to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity, and contract carriers to obtain permits for operation. In both interstate and intrastate traffic private carriers of commodities or persons on a share-expense or other irregular fare basis, would be required to obtain a license from the duly authorized regulatory authority.

All carriers in interstate and intrastate commerce, the committee says, should be required to observe regulations as to safety devices and measures, size, weight, speed, and operation of motor vehicles.

As for railroad operation of motor services, the committee agreed that opportunity should be given for rail carriers to engage, either directly or through subsidiaries, in motor vehicle service on highways on equal terms with all others and without discrimination in favor of or against other transportation agencies in the same field. Necessary modification of antitrust laws, the committee notes, should be made for this purpose.

State laws requiring railroads to make capital expenditures for grade crossing elimination in excess of capitalized savings in operating expenses therefrom, the report says, should be repealed. Only items of a tangible nature should be considered in computing the savings, it holds.

Boston Art Notes

Evelyn Carter

At Doll & Richards on Newbury Street, there is to be seen a collection of landscapes in pastel made by Miss Evelyn Carter. Nearly all the subjects are of mountains of New England and The Dolomites in Italy.

Miss Carter uses the colored chalk medium in a manner which differs somewhat from that of custom. Most artists resort to pastel when they wish to convey impressionistic, nebulous, atmospheric effects. They abandon solids and structural forms, and marked accentuated patterns for vaguer, less emphatic pictorial ideas. Miss Carter, on the other hand, plays up the strong lines of patterns, delights in prominent display of planes in sharp edges. Instead of the fine gradations with which an artist reaches farther and farther back into space, suppressing intensities, cooling the tonalities, she uses the vigorous diagonals and the play of crossing lines approximating those directions and intervals in which dynamic symmetry is established. It is indubitable her calculations in these matters; logic prevails, lines sprout one from another like twigs on a branch.

Logic is not to be despised, it puts order into chaos, solidifies, induces spaciousness. No picture based on logic wabbles; construction may always be depended upon. One looks about at Miss Carter's portrayals of mountainous vistas and feels strength in them; they are dependable.

There is a margin between the benefits of logical facture and first rate picture making. In that margin one finds the refuge of imaginative insight, sensibility, ingenuity. Happily Miss Carter's vigorous orderliness is mitigated by a delicate, finely distributed, well modulated palette. The color in her pictures shows a good taste, generally lacking in the too logical performer; it melts; it blends; it varies. Through color the picture is enriched and made to appeal to the higher reaches of taste. By this gift Miss Carter escapes classification as a stylized painter somewhat in the class of poster makers (good ones, mind you). Natural good taste rescues her from the rut into which too enthusiastic logicians of the palette sink, sooner or later.

D. A.

SWEDISH MATCH FIRM GOING TO JONKOPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish Match Company will transfer its offices from Stockholm to Jönköping.

Jönköping pays the company as "removal contribution" the sum of 200,000 kronor ($35,088 at 5.70) as a first payment, and further "contributions" every year between 1934 and 1938. It is expected that the town will gain big sums in the future in the form of taxes, and the establishment in Jönköping will also naturally increase the population greatly.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Sell Autographed CALVIN COOLIDGE Pictures
Beautiful, intimate view taken at Plmouth, Vt. 45% commission; send 50c, outfit includes frame. S. S. WHEELER, 166 High St., Reading, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2000 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

TACOMA, WASH.—Here is your opportunity to buy good homes at very low prices. We are selling an estate of 20 houses, 4 to 7 rooms, from 2 to 5 lots; one 2-acre home, fine garden soil; all in Tacoma; also one 2-acre tract at Pacific City; $1200 to $3500, easy terms. G. H. PALLIES, Executor, 5230 So. M St.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

HOSIERY included free to customers with every $3.95 order low-priced, unsurpassed, quality frocks, lingerie, hosiery; liberal commissions. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING, Dept. A-5, Watertown, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; experience unnecessary, start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission oasis; opportunity to earn free dress. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 332, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, experienced buying and selling, correspondence, supervising printing processes, desirous of connection any business, plant or field. HUBER, 2010 Farhills Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Sketch, "Seeing It Through."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education; "Powers of Congress."
7:45 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Deep River Orchestra."
10:00 Boston Herald Program.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC Vienna Tango Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 Principato Hawaiians.
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Phil Saltman, pianist; talk.
7:00 Studio soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Edison Salute.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Popular dance hour; sketch.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBC, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 "Watch Your English."
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Leonard Hayton's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California Melodies: A Capella Choir; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Kathryn Meisle, contralto; orchestra.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitans; string trio; local dance music.
5:15 CBS, "The Melodeers."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS popular vocal programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS and local dance music.
9:00 Wollaston Glee Club.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Local dance music; talk.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists; speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings.

WBZ

7:00 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—University Extension talk.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Betty and Bob."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Concert.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:20 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Local and NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, "If I Were a Dictator," Mr. Gabriel Wells.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m. Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

SAN FRANCISCO PROJECTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Building projects totaling $135,615,000 are scheduled by San Francisco for 1933, according to a survey made by Californians, Inc. The Bay district, as a whole, it is shown, has a total of $170,226,500. This figure represents work that is contracted or under way at the present time. The Golden Gate bridge and the San Francisco-Oakland bridge account for more than $100,000,000 of this amount.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

TAX CONSULTATION
Intelligent preparation of Income Tax Returns and advice on other tax matters.
WILLIAM J. MARICS
Public Accountant
17 East 42nd Street
Murray Hill 2-2900 New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET

114 FENWAY
4, 5, 6 ROOMS, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Janitor or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
300 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
SUITES, 1, 2, and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration; rents reasonable. Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
300 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—If you enjoy sunrises, sunsets, fresh air, sublet 3-room tower apartment, elevator; 7 months $75. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-6661 before 7:45 a. m.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Man will share with man studio apartment, centrally located, exceptionally light, radio, piano, maid. Sus. 7-6625 (12-RW).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE LEWSONIA welcomes children, school age, individual care; close proximity New York City. 6-11-160 Street, Beechhurst, Long Island. Tel. Independence 3-7566.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

"A Service for Employers of Office Personnel"
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-2363

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City

EXCHANGE

AMERICAN woman offers unusual opportunity to young couple to secure complete furnishings of 5-room apartment in exchange for use of one room. ELLIOT, 431 Riverside Drive, New York City. Tel. University 4-6662.

FUEL

CAMBRIDGE COKE $10 Per Ton
Local Deliveries
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO. — Porter 2600

FURNITURE REPAIRING

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED and REPAIRED—*Special Prices*
For work recovering chairs, from $4.00 to $6.50. Materials from $2.75 up per chair. Other work—Repairing and Finishing in proportion. Will be pleased to call anywhere in Boston or vicinity and give estimates upon request.
A. A. HAZELTON
10 Lancaster St., Cambridge. Mass. Porter 5144

HELP WANTED — MEN

NEW ENGLAND man to sell securities on commission basis for small, reputable investment firm. A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for Little Folk, kindergarten and pre-primary; play in Central Park. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 W. 67th, N. Y. C. Su. 7-4950.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—A loving home for study and rest in Catskills, overlooking mountains; year-round; modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well heated.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING
MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SELL quality chocolates to your acquaintances and friends and build profitable business yielding liberal commissions; large repeat business; protected territories. A. H. STRENG, Ming Toy Sweets, 28 West 15th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 151 W. 76th St.—Large, sunny room, private bath, unusual table, friendly home. Sus. 7-9224.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Nicely furnished rooms or 3-room suite for rent, 5 minutes from The Mother Church. 82 Gainsboro St., Suite 1.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Boro Hall—Large front housekeeping room $6.50, singles $3.50; clean, refined house, all conveniences. 205 Amity St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Room with twin beds, hot water; cheerful; very quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T. Bu. 2-3453.

NEW YORK CITY, 522 West End Avenue—Comfortably furnished room, private bath, in apartment, facing West End Avenue; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

N. Y. C. (86th), 2345 Broadway—Sunny corner room adjoining bath, charming atmosphere, near church; excellent transportation; owner's home. JACKSON.

N. Y. C., 53rd (B'way)—Large outside, southern exposure, adjoining bath, in exceptionally clean, quiet, refined surroundings. Trafalgar 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st, Apt. 4—Desirable single, semi-private home; quiet, sunny, comfortable; reasonable; mornings, Caledonia 0084.

N. Y. C., 206 W. 95th St.—Attractive room, running water, quiet; near subway, park and Drive; elevator. (Apt. 5-A.) Riverside 9-3947.

N. Y. C., 2275 Loring Place (Bronx)—Large comfortable room in private house; near church and subways. Ad. 4-2409. TAYLOR.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Single, double rooms, refined, well furnished American home; business women, students.

NEW YORK CITY, 25 Park Avenue—Small room, large window, for business woman. Call Caledonia 5-3377.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

UNIQUE PROPOSITION
FOR WOMEN WHO DISLIKE ORDINARY SELLING OFFERED BY REFUTED LADIES' ACCESSORIES ORGANIZATION; COMMISSIONS. 36 West 32nd, New York City, Suite 300

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, married, active, alert, desires ANY HONEST WORK with drawing account or salary; experienced in building equipment, selling and real estate; not limited to these, however; interview appreciated. G. W. AHNER, 81 Concord Avenue, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 6417.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE housekeeper seeks position in home; highest references. Write A-3, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CAPABLE housekeeper, cook for elderly couple, motherless home. Write Box S-3, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

INFANT'S, children's nurse. English, experienced; excellent references; Christian Scientist preferred. Apt. 63, 536 W. 111th St., New York City. Cathedral 8-0797 mornings.

WANTED—Sewing or repairing to do in your home or to be called for and returned; will gladly do any kind of part-time work. MRS. E. L. SMITH, 15 Ridge Street, Roslindale, Mass. Parkway 2355.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE—Lecture courses, class or private. MISS F. BLANCHARD, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Lexington 5-6800

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., now holds his Bible Classes at Livingston School, 608 West End, New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

ALL makes typewriters, large and portable, $15 to $45; rental $5 for 4 months; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 334 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 8390.

TYPEWRITERS—All standard makes sold, rented and repaired. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 90 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3131.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

It's Bound to Be A Happy and Prosperous New Year for You . . . if You
"GET IT AT ROBINSON'S"
Where you get more for your money!
G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.
JAMES ST. S. HAMILTON, ONT.

ELECTRIC WIRING and REPAIRS
All makes of stoves and water heaters Repaired
Hunter-Strome Electric Co.
128 QUEEN ST. S. Reg. 4255-W

RYAN'S PHARMACY
NEILSON'S HARRIET'S
and
SMILES'N CHUCKLES CANDIES
Toilet Goods *Soda Fountain*
We Deliver
Main E. at Sanford B 1722
Near Christian Science church

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & Co.
17 James Street, North

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Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream and Creamery Butter
Quality—Service
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
OUR FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
is now in progress, and there are many outstanding bargains.
AN EXAMPLE:
3-Piece Chesterfield Suits
Only $129.00
Third Floor

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE COKE *BITUMINOUS FUEL OIL*
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met One-One-One 737 Richmond St.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
V-EIGHT Ford
We will prepare your cars for WINTER DRIVING
Complete Repair, Supplies, *all makes cars.*
Noted for Service
447 TALBOT STREET AT QUEENS AVE.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
13 KING STREET Met 3881

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BREAD BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
7 GRAND AVE. Phone { MET 795-W or MET 2795-J

The Ontario Furniture Co.
Limited
Extensive and Complete
HOUSE FURNISHERS
For the last quarter of a century we have grown in London like London—steadily and surely.
All Western Ontario likes our store.
228-230 DUNDAS ST. Phone Met. 1175

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

THOS. J. REDMAN
UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
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Try our phone service

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario and Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp. LIMITED.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear needs for all the family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly.
226 Dundas Street Met. 3235
85 Stores in Canada

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 RICHMOND STREET
Has moved from 362 Richmond Street, London, to their uptown store.
Only one store in London now on Richmond Street, a few doors south of Dundas St.
394 RICHMOND STREET
Also Stores in Stratford and Galt

OTTAWA

USE
"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

Intosh & Walts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

DEVLINS
The Great Forward Specialty Store of Eastern Canada
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS
STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

Irvin's Meat Market
J. H. IRVIN, Prop.
Choice Meats, Fish, Provisions, Poultry and Vegetables
Deliveries to All Parts of the City
QUEEN 385

THE COMPLETE CHEERFUL CHERUB
by REBECCA McCANN
A. H. JARVIS—*The Bookstore*
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TORONTO

SERVICE that satisfies, be it damp wash or fully finished work, is produced in our up-to-date, scientifically controlled plant.
PHONE LLoydbrook 2161

SEMI-FINISHED
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD.
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE

RADIATORS CLEANED OUT AND REPAIRED
SIMONIZING.... ....DUCOING
FENDER AND BODY REPAIRS
GREENWOOD'S
AD. 0880
177 RICHMOND STREET W.
BUMPERS Etc. WELDED—CHASSIS STRAIGHTENED
WOODWORK AND TOPS PUT ON
MECHANICAL REPAIRS

QUIET MAY
AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER
MADE IN CANADA
E. I. WHITTALL, *Gen. Mgr.*
Elgin 3624 TORONTO

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
L. L. 3131 - COAL-COKE
L. L. 2151 - FUEL OIL

WADSWORTH COAL COMPANY Ltd.
SERVICE WITH QUALITY
COAL and COKE
2376 Dundas St. W. LL 3166

The Stoodleigh Cafeterias
Famous for Fine Food
TORONTO

HARPER METHOD GRADUATE
Telephone Hyland 1638
Martha Harper Hairdressing
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Chameleon

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMELEONS are about the most leisurely creatures known. Occasionally they may travel as fast as the second hand on a watch, but the observer is bound to think that they surely do not move fast enough to catch anything to eat. Indeed, the early students of these animals published the theory that they are able to live on air, and the error of this statement was not discovered for some years. Chameleons, however, are able to go without food for long periods. Normally, they live on flies and similar insects that infest the tropics of northern Africa, parts of Asia, southern Spain and Sicily.

Unlike other tree-inhabiting reptiles, their whole activity seems to be centered in a long round tongue which can be extended almost as far forward as the creatures are long. With dull poise the tongue is aimed at a fly, and then with a lightning-like flick it is shot out—a sticky substance holding the insect.

Even while the chameleon seems to be engaged solely in capturing the meal directly before it, only one eye is really needed for accurate aim. The other may be wandering off in all directions, for unlike our own, its eyes work independently.

Much has been written about the ability of the chameleon to change its color. Ordinarily the color is a gray-black, but changes into green, blue, red, yellow, or chestnut are common. This ability is thought to be due to two layers of pigment cells.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

50

It was quite generally
thought by many to be
he who was alluded to,
not by name, of course;
it most certainly was
not my sister or me.
Whoever it might have
been who played this
trick on the Jones's,
one thing sure, they
know them better than
either of us do

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: What's everybody's business may be nobody's business, but what's government business is every eleventh man's business, anyway.

Atlantic Log: People who sit and wait for their ship to come in may find it turns out to be a receivership.

Detroit News: Things have come to a pretty pass if a fisherman can no longer call his sole his own.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

OUR grand business undoubtedly is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—CARLYLE.

The Children's Corner

Mademoiselle Pompom

IT WAS bedtime again and the silken patchwork quilt came down from the wardrobe shelf to be spread over Tommy's bed. Tommy took a flying leap across the rug beside the bed and then counted the patches, stopping at that on which his finger lay when he ended, "My mother says to take this one!"

"A little lady living in Brittany gave me that bit of silk," Mother said. "It is from a gown which the Empress Eugénie wore many years ago." And this is the story Mother told:

Mlle. Pompom, as a little girl, lived with her family who were French

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"My Mother Says to Take This One," Sang Out Tommy.

peasants. It was part of her chores to go with her older sisters to wash their clothes at the river's edge. She became so dexterous with the finer pieces that finally all the village women saved their delicate things for this little girl to launder. Little Marie, for that was her name, became the pride of the village because of her skill at washing and ironing.

One day the village curé learned that the Empress' household needed laundresses. Of course, he had heard Marie's praises sung and he was proud of her, too. So it was only natural that he should tell her about this opportunity to work in the palace. With a letter from the curé, this 15-year-old girl journeyed to Paris and duly met the man in charge of the imperial laundry. So beautifully did Marie do her work that her master soon advanced her to the more important task of laundering the personal garments of the Empress.

One day, as the women were busily at work, a murmur of voices reached them. Then appeared the Empress Eugénie, herself, with her ladies-in-waiting, making a tour of inspection. The Empress asked who was the yellow-haired girl with cheeks like apples.

"She should be called 'Mademoiselle Pompom'," the Empress said, laughingly, thinking of the little French apple called "pompom."

"Comme elle est belle!" ("How beautiful she is!"), the Empress said.

The next day Marie was told to don her best frock and go to the Empress' apartments in the palace. Trembling with excitement, Marie entered the richly decorated room which seemed filled with the most beautiful ladies she had ever seen. Empress Eugénie spoke kindly to Marie and then told her that she wanted her to become one of her ladies-in-waiting. Marie's apple-like cheeks became redder than ever as she tried to express her deep appreciation of the honor bestowed upon her.

"But I shall call you 'Mlle. Pompom'," the Empress said, "and you must not object!" Thus it happened that Mlle. Pompom became one of the attendants in the palace. Empress Eugénie found her newest lady-in-waiting as charming as she was beautiful, and Mlle. Pompom was always among those chosen to accompany the Empress on her travels.

It was on one of her voyages to Spain that the Empress introduced to Mlle. Pompom an officer on the French battleship which conveyed the imperial party. When they returned to France, Mlle. Pompom and the naval officer were married.

"A naval officer's wife must stay at home," Empress Eugénie said, "so I can still have my beautiful Pompom!"

Mlle. Pompom remained with her Empress for many years, then retired with her husband to live on a little farm in Brittany. She is an old lady now, but her memories of Empress Eugénie are as fresh as the color in her cheeks, the color of the pompoms which grow on her farm!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Reading room, Sunday school (Miss I. B. L.)—The inquirer says she does typing occasionally for a worker who insists that it is old fashioned to capitalize "school" in the second, and that neither word in the first should be upper case.

Both names should be capitalized in specific references, as, "The First Methodist Sunday School," "Christian Science Reading Room," etc. In general references, however, the lower case style is preferred, as, "In Chicago I went to Sunday school," "I visited many reading rooms while I was away," etc.

"Ancient of days" (Miss N. E. S.)—The reference is undoubtedly to Daniel 7:9, 13, 22.

Contact (Miss N. E. S., who inquires if this word is properly employed in this sentence: "He will contact as many of the growers as possible")—"Contact" is recognized as a verb (transitive and intransitive) in the sense of "to bring into contact; to enter into, or be, in contact; to touch." The usage submitted, however, is commercial cant, and is not recommended for serious consideration.

Suave (M. T. N.)—The dictionary shows a preference for the long *a*; but usage is undoubtedly developing a preference for the two-dot *a* as in *arm*.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

"Bell-hopping" as a profession is barred to women in Ohio?

The Germans are now making talkie films of paper?

A high school in Emmerich, Germany, is in its 1200th year?

In Russia, canaries are banned as "unnecessary luxuries"?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Duty at Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

DURING times of economic readjustment many of the unemployed have found that when they have been willing to do the task at hand, no matter how lowly, nor how uncertain the recompense, they have soon found themselves in positions much more to their liking.

A man who had always served his fellow men in a highly intellectual capacity was greatly in need of employment. He had always said that he was willing to do anything which would be of service to those about him, but when the testing time came he found that he was willing to do anything with one exception—house to house selling. He felt that he simply could not go from door to door offering wares, no matter how valuable that thing might be to the purchaser.

However, it happened that this particular line of work was the only one which opened up for him, and he reasoned that it was right for him to make a sincere effort in the line of activity which came to him, so he started out bravely.

It took a great deal of courage, for at first the sales were few, but the man kept on, knowing that since no more desirable work had come to him, he must be grateful for the work which had come. He did not have to dislike the work long, for very soon he found so many opportunities to give a word of helpful cheer along the way that his thoughts of self were to a great degree submerged in his love for mankind.

Before long, through no effort of his own, he was informed of an opening in his own chosen profession, and he was given steady employment which continues to bless him and those with whom he associates.

In Lighter Vein

A Case for Capital Punishment

A woman who had been summoned to appear on the jury asked to be excused.

"On what grounds, madam?" asked the judge.

"Because I do not believe in capital punishment."

The judge pointed out: "It concerns a case between a married couple about the sum of $200. The wife intrusted it to her husband to buy a fur coat for her, but he used the money on himself."

"Oh, that's it," said the woman, brightening up, "I'll serve." Then, after a pause, she added in a reflective tone: "Perhaps, after all, I am wrong about capital punishment."—*Labor.*

Hope-Chest Monniker

Visitor—"What was your mummie's name before she was married?"

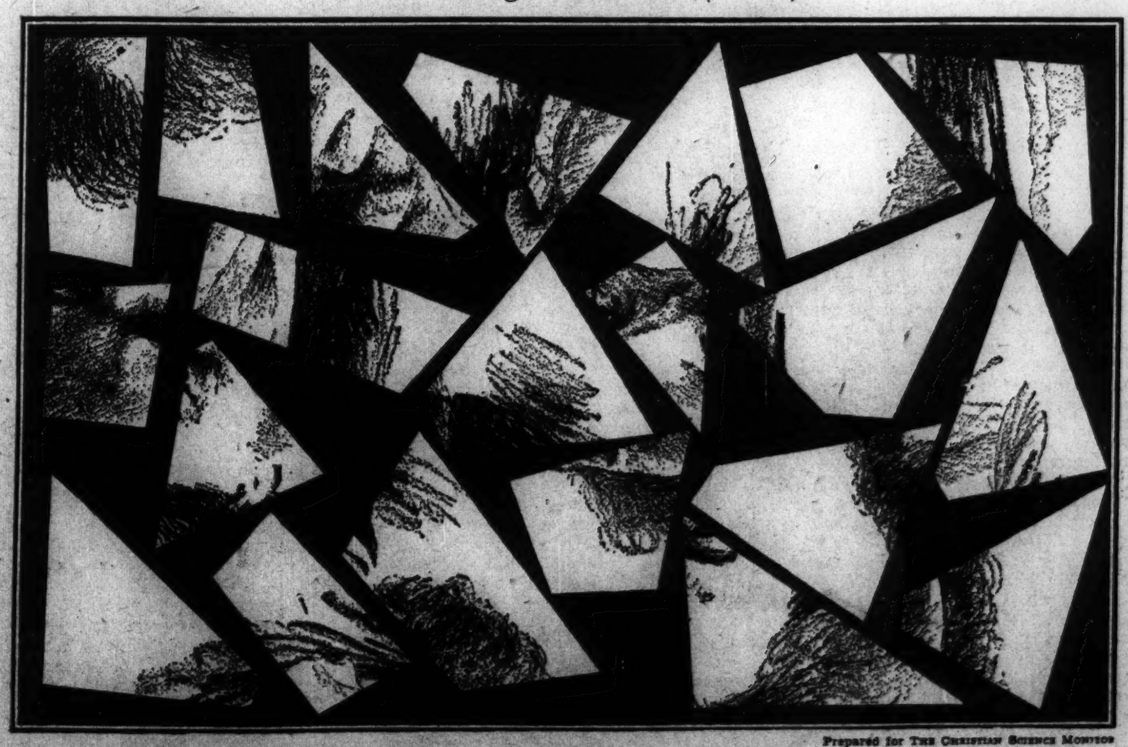
Young Innocence—"I think it must have been 'Savoy.' That's the name on our towels."—*Humorist.*

Rogers Meets Coolidge

The following may be added to the many Coolidge anecdotes. It seems the the irrepressible Rogers, had been to pay his respects at the White House. Those present related that Will Rogers was in the customary manner, introduced formally to Mr. Coolidge by a political friend. Will extended his usual whimsical smile and said:

"I beg pardon, I didn't quite catch the name."

Guess-O-Jig of the Week (No. 8)



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing, to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 8."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Hitler on Top

HIS arm extended in the Fascist salute, Adolf Hitler last night stood at a modernistic window of the new German Chancellery answering the ovation of his followers. Across the courtyard of a residence that was Bismarck's, President von Hindenburg watched silently and impassively from a window that has faced the Wilhelmstrasse since the early days of the German Empire.

The two men and their surroundings marked the contrast of the hour. Germany in naming Hitler Chancellor has set out upon a new road.

Yet Hitler enters the Government upon terms quite different from the rôle of complete dictator of the Third Reich he sought to play. He has assumed the Chancellorship as leader of the largest individual party in Germany, but not with the mandate of a majority of the German people. The Nationalist-Fascist minority coalition he heads, including conservative foreign, finance and post ministers, will, in the beginning at least, be in position to temper National Socialist policy.

There is a grave question how far this moderation can be carried. Both the Fascists and the Nationalists for months have been opposing parliamentary and representative government. Thus while President von Hindenburg may be expected to make every effort to keep the Government within the frame of the Republican Constitution, there is serious need for proof that the restoration of the "Hartzburg front," which now joins the Fascists and the Junkers, will not lead to outright dictatorship.

There can be no mistake about the deep meaning which the change holds for Germany. The Hitlerites have attacked the capitalistic system. They have propounded "the racial purging" of the Reich. They have talked of far-reaching social changes, ranging from labor conscription to eugenics. They promise relentless nationalism in foreign policy. And at the moment of assuming power their sudden pledge —"no economic or financial experiment"—is hardly sufficient to equalize their radical and nebulous programs that have been fourteen years in the making. The Hitler promise to restore a "German Reich of honor, freedom and social peace" must now be implemented.

For the Fascist chieftain has now superseded the Government he has fought so bitterly. He is in a position to utilize the tremendous enthusiasm of the National Socialist movement for the good of Germany if he can direct it wisely. Among his 12,000,000 supporters there is a vast group of sound citizenry. It is to them, not to the more radical elements of his party, that Chancellor Hitler's services must be given.

Unquestionably it has been the food of economic and social distress which has enabled the Fascists to grow to a position where their leader, despite recent political and election recessions, can obtain the Chancellorship. But he must realize that a third of the German people have given him support—not merely in protest—but because they hope he will remove this very distress.

In the past many have demanded of Hitler that he outline the details of his program. Always the answer has been, "Not now; when we are in power will be the moment for that."

The moment has come. Solution now can be written only with a definite hand. The answer to Germany's problems can be attained only through a bigger vision than has inspired recent action of German cabinets—a vision of brotherhood that extends not only to all parties in the Reich but far beyond the boundaries of Germany itself; one wherein excessive nationalism gives way to a broader internationalism. If Chancellor Hitler is big enough to drop the mantle of a demagogue, he stands before a great opportunity.

Mr. de Valera Wins

FAR-REACHING issues both for Great Britain and the Irish Free State are raised by Mr. Eamon de Valera's unexpected victory in the general election last week. The result hung in the balance until the very last complicated series of calculations necessitated by the system of proportional representation had been completed. It is now apparent that while Mr. de Valera will govern as before, by permission of the Irish Labor Party, the electorate as a whole has reindorsed his policy. This despite the fact that in the months he has been in office there has been growing unemployment and serious loss of trade, amounting since August, it is stated, to more than £1,000,000 a month, due to his dispute with Britain over land annuities.

To carry out the policy to which he has pledged himself, Mr. de Valera has, if Labor fails him, a majority of one—counting the vote of the Speaker of the Dail, who belongs to his party. He is faced with the certainty of considerable dislocation of economic life in the country while he is trying to convert Free State dependence on the British market into what he describes as a "reasonable" degree of self-sufficiency. He is confronted with the mounting hostility of farmers, who must change their entire methods if the country is to grow its own wheat instead of buying it with the proceeds from stock and dairy products.

Furthermore, he is obliged to affront Britain while cutting—or lengthening—the painter, and at the same time obtain her good offices toward bringing about reconciliation with Ulster, which is the one point that all political parties in the Free State have in common. For there is not the slightest chance of Ulster's joining voluntarily with the Free State outside the British Commonwealth, nor of Britain's coercing Ulster into leaving the lap of the Commonwealth for the bosom of an unfriendly or alien free state.

The first hurdle Mr. de Valera will have to take—unless he deliberately erects a new one—concerns the oath of allegiance which, under the Constitution, the members of the Free State Parliament, like those of the rest of the British Commonwealth, have to take to King George. The bill to abolish the oath is due to come into effect next April, when the question whether it is a breach of the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1922 will once more come to the fore. It is a question which so vitally concerns the whole British Commonwealth that Britain cannot pass the matter over in silence.

Britain is also bound to take notice if Mr. de Valera carries out his election pledge to abolish the office of Governor-General, who is the King's representative in the Free State. This again raises not only the treaty issue but the whole question of the Free State's position in the Commonwealth. Then there is the matter of the £5,000,000 the Free State used to pay Britain in respect to land annuities, pensions and so forth, and the agreement with the Cosgrave Government, which de Valera has refused to recognize. Such a list would be formidable enough, apart from internal troubles, for a politician with a solid majority —which Mr. de Valera has not.

There are signs, however, that Mr. de Valera —though perhaps not a majority of his followers—already are finding that the responsibilities of office are not compatible with extremism. Thus Mr. de Valera is no longer an uncompromising Republican. "I would sacrifice much for the unity of Ireland," he is reported to have said. He has gone on record, too, as anxious to establish friendly relations with Britain. Probably the next few months will determine what that means.

"Voyages of Discovery"

AS JANE ADDAMS comes prominently "into the news," being second on the Ladies' Home Journal list of women leaders in American thought and life, it seems that no trend of her leadership has been more valuable than her clear and tender understanding of youth—especially the immigrant boys and girls who have come so closely into her experience.

In that rare book with its appealing title, "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets," she pleads against missing or shunting aside those first springing impulses "which are the source of charm and beauty and art," by premature factory work:

> If educators would go on a voyage of discovery into the army of boys and girls who go into industry each year, what values might they not discover; what treasures might they not conserve and develop if they would direct the play instinct into the art impulse.

"A voyage of discovery" is an arresting phrase as she has used it—a continuation of the discovery urge when, as the youth of the Old World comes adventuring to these shores, the New World sets about discovering the latent talents, qualities and desires of the young emigrants, to find what treasures and resources are there to be developed and conserved.

To begin with youth in industry, as Miss Addams has urged, is to make the stream of economic force pure at the very source. Though conditions have changed much, and are constantly changing in the economic situation, since "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets" was written, youth's need for sympathetic, discerning help while "getting under way" is the same as it has ever been. And the need for redeeming industry from its mechanism and materialism was never more great than now. One of the greatest hopes for the filling of this need lies in the power of altruism, coöperation—a higher social consciousness.

A Transportation Peace Policy

REMARKABLY comprehensive and remarkably sound is the report released yesterday by the Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users. It gives evidence of the committee's statement that "it is always wiser that economic problems should be solved by conference rather than by legislation."

Those who have listened to the cannonading that has gone on between the railroads and motor transport interests in recent years will be surprised, perhaps amazed, to see in what a number of fundamentals the motor users and the railroad officials have come to agreement. This wonderment and satisfaction need not be greatly diluted, either, when it is explained that the railroad men on the committee speak for the more favorable wing of the steam railway industry, most of them being executives of lines that have motorbus or truck affiliates.

The report begins soundly in that its opening sentence adopts the basic premise:

> The public is entitled to the benefit of the most economical and efficient means of transportation by any instrumentalities of transportation which may be suited to the purpose, and no legislation should be enacted which has for its purpose the stifling of any legitimate form of transportation.

Thus the plea to hang shackles on the truck and bus merely to protect an investment in obsolescent rail equipment is thrown overboard. Yet the next paragraph accepts, as a generalization, the rule that "all those using the highways for commercial purposes in interstate and intrastate commerce should be subjected to regulation." And farther on it is agreed substantially that the commercial motor carriers should pay the full quota of those highway costs which are fairly attributable to them, and a system for the allocation of these costs is worked out in detail.

The conferees agree there should be both federal and state regulation of common and contract carriers on the highways; that future entries into the common carrier field should be limited by requiring a certificate from the proper regulatory body that the service is needed; that applicants be required to prove financial responsibility for the protection of the public; that requirements as to qualifications and hours of service for drivers be observed, and that there be regulation of both interstate and intrastate rates for motorbuses.

The conferees disagree as to whether this regulation of rates should extend at once to motortrucks. The truck users oppose this until and unless sufficient data have been collected "to indicate the desirability of such regulation in the public interest." Yet the discussion would seem to imply that the question is not one of when or whether such regulation would be desirable, but rather of how it can be effectively carried out.

Altogether the report represents an attitude of praiseworthy reasonableness on the part of motor transport men and bespeaks an instructive experience among railroad men who have ventured to become also bus or truck operators. Notwithstanding the preference for solutions "by conference rather than by legislation," now that the conference has largely achieved its purpose by obtaining a great measure of agreement, its conclusions are to be commended to the careful and favorable consideration of legislators, state and national. For they depend on legislation to carry them into effect.

The Filipinos Are Heard From

HAD the American people any doubts that the statute by which Congress proposes to "free" the Philippines is not primarily a grant of independence to the Filipinos but of tariff protection to certain American interests, the doubts should now be removed by the reception this gift has had in the Islands.

The Filipinos have never been fussy about independence. It has appeared that almost any variety of freedom would please them highly. They wanted it from Spain. And for thirty-five years they have been pleading with the United States to give them autonomy, almost any kind of autonomy. Now when a bill providing for Filipino independence has at last actually become law, one might expect sounds of rejoicing to arise in the Islands.

But what do we hear? The radio voice of Manuel Quezon, President of the Filipino Senate, long a pleader in Washington for independence, and today spokesman for a large part of the Islands' people, declaring this act does not grant independence but merely promises it, and under conditions which tend to make fulfillment impossible.

Señor Quezon feels that the High Commissioner who would represent the United States in Manila during the ten-year probationary period could upset the entire program and block independence. One may question whether the High Commissioner's powers would be great enough to achieve such a purpose. And one may be sure that American opinion would never sanction such a breach of faith.

Yet the very offer of independence which Congress has now made and which Señor Quezon would reject is a breach of faith which must shame every American who remembers the high purpose with which the United States took over the Philippines from Spain. The aim was to nurture them as wards and prepare them for self-government.

This aim has been nobly followed and largely attained. American handling of the Philippines has been something to be proud of. Preparation for independence has consisted partly of education, partly of training in political processes, and partly in building a firm economic foundation.

But now Congress in the very offer of independence impairs that careful preparation. It partly destroys the economic foundation of independence by the application of tariffs which would deprive the Philippines of the American market upon which their principal industries have been built. It should be a rebuke to Congress and certainly it is a tribute to the good sense of the Filipinos that after all their striving for independence they question its value on such terms.

An Abbey and a Garden

LET those whose equanimity remained unruffled by Britain's departure from the gold standard or by the havoc wrought to English wickets by the Australian cricket team prepare now to lose their stoicism.

London Bridge may not be falling down, but the monuments in Westminster Abbey may be evicted and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is about to sing its swan song. At least, so the rumors run. The London County Council, laudably intent on "improvements," is reported as designing a broad highway in the path of which the famous opera house stands, while eight centuries of statesmen, peers and princes have so filled the Abbey with their monuments and memorials that the removal of some of them is deemed imperative.

So much sudden change in conservative old London is a bit too much to ask the world to accept. The next thing it will hear is that the plumed-helmeted mounted sentinels at Whitehall Palace are to disappear and that cockneys are picking up their "aitches."

The actual situation is less hopeless than it sounds. Grave discussions about the crowded condition within the limits of Westminster Abbey are not new. In fact, they have gone on intermittently for forty years or more, thus showing a deliberation almost as vast as that of the United States Senate in stopping Mr. Huey Long.

And years ago that redoubtable impresario, Oscar Hammerstein, who succeeded, in New York, in jolting Manhattan's old-established operatic stronghold out of its complacency, found Covent Garden impregnable to his assaults and abandoned an expensive rivalry. Perhaps the London County Council will fare no better, and visitors from beyond the seven seas will for many a season to come fulfill their long desire to occupy a stall in the house "of great tradition."

Editorial Notes

Owing to prolonged absence of the official clock winder, hundreds of timepieces in New York City's municipal offices recently stopped. No cases of employees carelessly remaining after work hours have so far been reported.

Among those getting ahead in 1933, are, as usual, the shop window dressers, beginning to exhibit spring fashions.

Turning Out the Bottom Drawer

THERE are one or two things in it that I had almost forgotten. The school essays, of course —meticulously sorted into three envelopes, and labeled, for future convenience, Nature, Character, and Others—are still comparatively fresh. With no effort at all they can be returned to: the florid descriptions of gardens, of sunsets, of rivers at dawn; the portrait of Lady Macbeth, with her white hands and her red gown; the pompous disquisitions on Burke and Comus, Sir Roger de Coverley and the Holy Grail—plumed, the lot of them, with fine, large, compelling words culled from a new thesaurus. Exciting words: extispicious, sycophantic, hyperbolical, multiloquous—written down firmly on the ruled paper, only, alas, to be even more firmly crossed out by a ruthless blue pencil. Yes, it is quite simple to return to the essays; to those afternoons in the South, spent sprawled in a hammock, under the high, lean pines, scribbling while the workers in the cotton fields sang and chattered and sang again.

And under them, the albums filled with camp snapshots. They, too, are only a stone's throw away. Swarms of little girls, in serge bloomers and middy blouses: little girls in canoes, climbing mountains, huddled around fires; little girls dressed like flowers, in beautiful, perilous paper costumes, for the operette that had magnificently climaxed the season. Names still fit themselves to the different faces; even voices come back, individually and all shrilling together in songs of passionate devotion to a row of white tents.

And under them, the English diaries. Ah, the awful, the relentless tyranny of those diaries! Remembering, suddenly, just as one had burrowed down into the warm heart of the bed, that the day's doings hadn't been chronicled! No matter if nothing had happened but green peas for dinner —down it had to go. Or all night one was haunted, haunted by a feeling of blackest guilt. The penciled entries are a trifle blurred now, but still readily decipherable. And out of them waver, dimly:

Rides on the tops of buses, teas at Maisson Lyons; the Lord Mayor in his gilded coach, and the King on a horse; Madame Tussaud's; the Beefeaters at the Tower; the Peace Parade, with everyone in the world lining the London streets, and oneself on a strange gentleman's shoulder, smack in front of the Palace. The holidays at the seashore, with the captured German submarine (incomparable marvel!) lying low and gray on the bright water; the gypsies on the Downs; the long, drowsy Sunday afternoons, around a fire, lost in books; and the long, soft-aired afternoons with small cousins in the country, in green copses, in sunny lanes, with tea afterward in the garden of the little girl next door. The white cloth on the table, and the leaf shadows on the white cloth. And the smallest cousin brilliantly conceiving a plan for doing away with the crusts of our bread and butter.

* * *

And a bit farther back, behind the diaries, one of the things that had almost been forgotten. A large notebook, filled with round, firm handwriting, and divided carefully into sections. Obviously of considerable significance. A notebook with a mission, and a serious one: a notebook, in brief, compiled at the age of nine, thoughtfully and most thoroughly, for my present use.

If one was going to be a writer one would require "material." That was quite evident. So one might as well start in and collect it without further delay; then, when one was grown up (seventeen say) and ready to flash forth before an enraptured world, there the "material" would be, all ready, waiting for one.

And here it is, all ready, waiting.

First of all, in section one, come Names: pages and pages of names, arranged in columns, alphabetically and under several headings. Girl's Names, Boy's Names, Men's Names, Society Ladies' Names, Scrubwomen's Names, Nicknames. A most admirable assortment. Did a scrubwoman character suddenly fall out of the blue—then, presto, to page three one turned, and there she was: Mrs. Grubble—Mrs. Plonk—a full thirty undeniably scrubwomanly appellations to choose from. Or did one desire to grace a situation with a Society Lady, then it was page four, starting off with the Duchess of Thumberlandshire and ending up with Mrs. Algurnon Ritz-Cavendish. There are even names for towns and houses, for hotels and rivers and dogs and schoolmistresses; even, at the end, for Imaginerry Kingdoms.

After these, in section two, come Flowers. List upon list of them (representing, be it gratefully remembered, long hours of honest labor. Spring Flowers, Summer Flowers, Autumn Flowers, Wild Flowers, Swamp Flowers—each attended by a precise statement as to when, where, and in what form it blossomed. For if one was going to be a writer one couldn't be too scrupulously accurate about these things: if a character wished to pluck meadowmint she must do so in a damp place, between June and August, and she mustn't be allowed to smell it because it didn't have any smell.

Next comes a brief section entitled Foreign Phrases, beginning with *A moi!* and concluding with *terra firma*. This, memory reports, was a source of special pride. How gratifying to be in a position to permit one's hero to flit nonchalantly from tongue to tongue. What an air it would give! What a staggering surprise to one's teachers at school! And then a page or two of something called Bright Sayings—no doubt assiduously snapped up in conversation with the wits of the playground, and rushed down into the book while the words were still warm. "Go tell that to Moses!" one's heroine could retort dashingly. And "My giddy aunt!" And "Good old bean!" Wonderfully useful to have two whole pages of Bright Sayings to draw upon.

* * *

And then, finally, the most important section of all: Characters For Stories.

This part, somehow, brings back the "setting," the "feeling," more lucidly than anything else. Summer in the gray house on the Canadian River; the small, secret islands; the old rowboat rigged up, rather cleverly, with a sail made from a khaki tent; the girls and boys next door (five of them, weren't there?) much older and terrifically talented, being able to stay under water for such lengthy periods that one wouldn't have been particularly surprised if they had all at once developed green-and-silver tails and gone scudding away forever with nothing but a trail of bubbles to mark their passage. But most of all, the long, still, golden evenings, with oneself sitting upstairs, in a small room, in a big bed, sitting enfolded in great wings of sunshine, spelling out, with breathless absorption, Characters For Stories.

"Man who always wants everything explained. Like Mr. J." Who was Mr. J.?

"Twins. One with blue eyes and one with brown ones. Lose bag, but doesn't matter." Why doesn't it matter? What was in the bag? Whom did it belong to; both of them? one of them? somebody else?

Here they all are, rank upon rank of Characters, standing quiet and motionless and swathed in mystery, their voices lost, and their stories hugged unto themselves alone. Here they have remained, ever since those summer evenings when they came trooping brightly out of the air, so vital, so thrilling, that one could barely refrain from using them all up, then and there, regardless of one's future career. Here they stand, meaning nothing now, nothing but wings of sunshine in a small room, and a river outside, and dim voices curling up like mist from the river.

* * *

But some day, some day something must be done. It has just become clear! As an acknowledgment, as a debt repaid, I must write a story from the notebook. I will take Mr. J., say, and give him one of the Men's Names, and set him in the middle of one of the Imaginerry Kingdoms, and permit him to pick a flower in the right place and at the right time, and to murmur over it a suitable Foreign Phrase. I will even allow him to give vent to a Bright Saying, and, perhaps, to complete it all, run into the blue-eyed and brown-eyed twins, and find their bag for them, even though it *didn't* matter.

This, quite obviously, is something that must be done.

But in the meantime, back with them all into the bottom drawer.

D. P.

Notes From German Cities

Has Wilhelm Any Country?

TALK of kings and crowns sometimes has its less serious aspects. So it is in Germany where, whenever discussions of possible "restoration" arise, folks are inclined to look across the border of Holland toward Doorn, the quiet residence of the one-time Wilhelm II. Legally, they ask, could the ex-Kaiser return to Germany? The question arose more than once with the recent lapsing of the "Defense of the Republic" Act which formerly contained a paragraph expressly forbidding him from reëntering the country. But it was recalled that this paragraph had been stricken from the law under the Stresemann Government and that for more than two years the former Emperor could have paid a visit to Berlin if he should care to. But now another query has arisen Under the Reich law, a citizen who resides outside of the country for ten successive years, must apply to make suitable representations at a consulate or legation in order to retain his citizenship. There seems to be no record of such action on the former Kaiser's part, which, some legal experts hold, makes him a man without a country.

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When Packing Becomes an Art

The last notes of a Brahms concerto echo through the concert hall. The conductor takes his last bow. Tomorrow the ninety musicians of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra will play in another city in the Reich. How do they get there? With benefit not only of two special cars, but of forty-five huge queerly shaped trunks which, with instruments and equipment, weigh some 5500 pounds. For the Philharmonic, traveling extensively throughout the Reich, has developed the matter of packing and unpacking to a fine art. As one of the Reich's railroad guards remarked, "You could ship an egg around the world in one of those cases without fear of its breaking." The orchestra attendant considered. "Impossible," he replied. "There isn't room for an egg when they're packed!"

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Something New For Waterways

Step hydroplanes, those motorboats with blunt bows and flat bottoms, that rise higher and higher upon the water as their speed increases, are affording something new in German waterways transport. Originally designed mainly for sports use, they have been found practical in larger sizes. One with two passenger saloons was recently successfully used on the Saar and Upper Mosel Rivers. Now a German engineer is planning a fifty-six-passenger hydroplane, equipped with two Diesel motors, which will cruise at more than thirty knots. It is expected to utilize such craft for passenger traffic between cities on Germany's readily navigable waterways and possibly between Luxembourg and Holland.

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Culture Gains With Merger

Closer coöperation and mergers of any sort in these days of economy generally find their source in the desire to lessen expenditure. But the recent decision of the University and Technical College at Breslau to unite under the title of the Friedrich-Wilhelm University and Technical College of Silesia comes under a quite different category. It is the result of a long-standing request from the teaching staffs of both institutions. In a joint declaration of the rectors made a year ago, it was pointed out that such a merger would make possible that closer understanding between the work of the different branches which was essential for progress. The decree, effective April, 1933, will enable the new university to perform its true function of cultural center for German culture in the eastern provinces. At the beginning of the present academic year, the university had 5600 and the Technical College 700 students. The Technical College will in future form the engineering faculty of the university.

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Statisticians Can't Agree

When Frederick the Great, in 1763, decreed that education should be made universal throughout Germany, he reckoned without the twentieth century statisticians. As a result, educators and officials are puzzled over determining the number of people in the Reich who cannot read and write. "They total 2,000,000," says the city of Berlin. "Practically," counters the Reich's statistics office, "there are no illiterates." Apparently the difficulty arises over the manner of computing the figures. Berlin statisticians list 2.9 per cent of the nation's population as illiterate. The Reich's statistics officials reply that the only way to attain such a total is to count all children less than six years of age who haven't yet gone to school. They admit that there are some 270 districts containing fewer than the ten children required for the establishment of a school. But they contend that illiteracy is limited to one person in a thousand, largely in the immigrants classification—so few that the Reich itself issues no statistical compilation.